

Navy Crew Dined by Soviet Oarsmen

HELSINKI, July 24.—Members of the victorious U. S. Annapolis eight oar rowing crew were guests of the Soviet crew for lunch today, dining on steak and vodka with the crew they beat for the Olympic title.

The sporting Soviet gesture climaxed a week of friendship between the two crews, during which they exchanged visits at their boating houses, swapped insignia, and got along famously in sign language.

Coach Rusty Callow led the Annapolis lads to the dining table at the Soviet camp at 12:30 p.m. A preliminary toast was downed in vodka. The Soviet crew also trotted out beer

for those who might not like vodka.

"The Russians invited the boys over to lunch right after the big race yesterday," said veteran coach Rusty Callow. "They didn't seem to mind being beaten."

After lunch assistant U. S. coach Bill Hipple said, "They've been swell all through. It's a pity the politicians don't get on as well."

The Americans came loaded with gifts, including candy, gum, Olympic buttons and crew shirts, and returned with Russian cigarettes, bottles of cognac and bottles jingling with kopeks.

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STEEL STRIKE SETTLED

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Truman, flanked by Philip Murray and U. S. Steel's president Benjamin Fairless, today announced the settlement of the 53-day steel strike. The terms, subject to ratification tomorrow by the union's 170-man Wage Policy Committee here, were not made public.

Acting defense mobilizer John R. Steilman announced today the steel industry would get a price increase of \$5.20 a ton.

The announcement came seven hours after Fairless and Murray were called into the White House and told by the President to get into a room and bring out an agreement. The two met in the cabinet room for an hour and a half. They later joined their respective associates for a huddle.

The President said the mobilization program faced "catastrophe" and demanded an agreement. Main issue to be ironed out was the formula for the union security clause, with the employers holding out for an "escape" period for those who may want to leave the union.

Earth Still Rumbling After Calif. Quake

TEHACHAPI, Calif., July 24.—Scientists warned today that settling or after-shocks of Monday's earthquake appeared to be increasing in intensity.

The earth trembled and rumbled from the settling jolts in southern California, crumbling buildings weakened by the worst earthquake since 1906.

BULLETIN OSCAR COLLAZO'S DEATH SENTENCE IS COMMUTED

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Truman commuted to life imprisonment today the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican, who had been condemned to death following the shooting

in front of the Blair House in 1950. A police guard was killed in that incident.

Collazo said at that time he wanted to draw the world's attention to the oppression in Puerto Rico.

Dillard, Zatopek Set Marks; Soviet Team Widens Lead

HELSINKI, Finland, July 24.—Harrison Dillard led U. S. high hurdlers to a 1-2-3 sweep today with a record shattering performance and Czechoslovakia's first fabuloso Emil Zatopek scored the games' first double win by racing to the 5,000 meter crown, also in record smashing time, to highlight another spectacular day of Olympic competition.

Athletes of the Soviet Union continued to pile up points in all fields, and at the end of the fifth day of competition had totalled 327 points for a commanding lead over the U.S., which had 221. In first place gold medals, the US has 14, the Soviets 13. Hungary has moved up strongly in team scoring to take third place.

Soviet women gave their country's total a big boost late Wednesday night with a near-sweep of the gymnastic finals, scoring 60 points. U.S. women were shut out. The USSR also increased its margin Wednesday night with the finals of the free style wrestling. Today, while the US scored 19 in its hurdle sweep for its only points, Soviet athletes finished 2-3-4 in the woman's javelin behind the record breaking toss of Dana Zatapkova, who is Zatopek's wife; second the woman's high hurdles, four in the men's hurdles behind the US trio, and fifth in the hammer throw, won in world record fashion by Hungary's Jozef Csermak.

For Dillard today's victory made up for his failure to qualify for the 1948 team as a hurdler. The smooth-striding Negro star from Cleveland flashed over the sticks in the record time of 13.74 time

matched by teammate Art Davis of Glendale, Calif. in the runner-up spot. Art Bernard of Los Angeles was third ahead of Balanchik of the USSR, Wienberg and Doubleday of Australia. When Dillard's time was announced there was a great cheer. Balanchik rushed to congratulate him and Davis and Bernard pounded his back until he laughingly pleaded for a rest.

Zatopek, the favorite of the crowd, unleashed a tremendous sprint on the last lap to clip nine seconds off the Olympic mark for the 5,000. He is the second runner in history to win both the 10,000 and 5,000, the last being Kohlenstein of Finland in 1912. And the wiry Czech is not through yet. On Sunday he will attempt a totally unprecedented triple when he enters the 26-mile marathon.

Germany's young sensation Schade had been expected by many to win the 5,000, but Zatopek proved himself the wonder long distance runner of the modern era. The pace was so fierce that defending champ Gaston Reiff of Belgium dropped out at 4,000 meters. At that point Zatopek was still third. Then he unleashed his great stretch kick and killed off his challengers, Mimoun of (Continued on Page 6)

CHINESE ON WAY

HELSINKI, July 24.—A Chinese official announced today that a squad of athletes was en route from the Chinese People's Republic to participate in the remainder of the Olympics. The squad includes swimmers and a basketball team.

VOTERS WILL NOT SURRENDER TO DEAL WITH DIXIECRATS

An Editorial

HOW CAN ANY AMERICAN of progressive views—whether Democrat, GOP, or independent—have any other feeling than frustration and disgust at the way the liberal planks at the Democratic Party convention are being sacrificed to shabby machine deals with the Dixiecrats?

To answer the fact that the Eisenhower-Nixon leadership of the GOP is reaching out for the electoral alliance with the Dixiecrat racists, the Truman Democrats, the ADA group, figures like Senator Lehman, Douglas and Humphrey, found their way to a live-and-let-live collusion with the Talmadge-Russell-Byrnes Negro-hating, labor-hating reactionaries.

Thus, to meet the challenge of the Eisenhower alliance with the Dixiecrat racist, the "liberal" wing of the Democratic Party decided to form such an alliance themselves.

In 1952, neither the GOP nor the Democratic platform mentions FEPC. It was a bitter Texas Democrat, Maury Maverick, who yesterday noted that the liberal Democrats were cutting their own throats in surrendering to the Dixiecrats.

IN THE 1952 ELECTIONS, only the historic Progressive Party peace ticket challenges the racists on this issue, and demands an unequivocal Federal law to enforce job equality for Negro and white up and down these United States.

We believe that every voter who had planned to vote Democrat because he wanted to vote for peace, democracy and Negro-white equality can strike a powerful blow for these things against the Eisenhower-Nixon-McCarthy reactionaries on the one hand, and against the sellout to the Dixiecrats in the Democratic convention on the other. He can do this by voting Progressive Party.

WE ALSO KNOW that there are many Democratic voters who are not ready for such an action or cannot vote for the Progressive ticket in their states where it is barred from the ballot.

We do not believe that such voters ought to give way to a "what's-the-use" attitude, or a stay-at-home attitude.

We believe that the deals and the weasel-worded platforms of the party bosses at Chicago, whether GOP or Democrat, do not decide once and for what will happen to America.

The voters by their united actions, by their protests, delegations, etc., can confront the state and Congressional tickets with the demand for the things the people back home want.

Every candidate must be confronted with the demands that will help the country fight the pro-fascist reaction that stems from the Eisenhower-Nixon mobsters.

The voters in the Democratic Party, in the unions, Progressive Party, churches, and Negro peoples organizations can meet together in their communities, work out the demands for peace in Korea, FEPC, etc., on which they all agree, and force every candidate to take his stand openly on these questions or be exposed before the community.

The last word must be with the voters, united in action, not with the bosses making deals to cheat the nation of democracy and peace. The people of all affiliations can prevent the betrayal of America to the Dixiecrats and McCarthyism.

Demo-Dixie Deal Dumps Compulsory FEPC Plank

By ROB F. HALL

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 24.—The reactionary steam roller, having flattened out all opposition this Democratic Party convention to seating the white-supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi, crashed on through last night with a party platform

which threw out the Democratic Party's 1948 pledge of a Federal FEPC with enforcement powers. Although it went on record for "majority rule" in Congress, it refused to call for an amendment of Senate Rule 22 under which the Dixiecrat filibusters have operated to block civil rights legislation.

In the driver's seat is the coalition of Dixiecrats and city bosses who, taking their cue from Wall Street, are expected to name Adlai

Stevenson as party standard bearer late today. Wielding the gavel on behalf of this combine was bald-headed, baggy-eyed old Sam Rayburn of Texas, permanent chairman of the convention, long familiar with the mechanics of steam-rolling from his experience as presiding officer of the House of Representatives where he has repeatedly prevented FEPC and other civil rights bills from getting to the floor.

Last night he gavelled the platform through after one reading. If any of the NAACP-CIO-ADA grouping had desired to take the floor to raise an objection, it would probably have been in vain. But, according to all reports the so-called liberal coalition, after throwing in the sponge in the credentials tussle, had no spirit for a fight for a real civil rights plank. Even Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-

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ADLAI STEVENSON'S RECORD SHOWS WEASELING ON FEPC, LABOR'S RIGHTS

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

IF ILLINOIS Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson was the "great enigma" of the Democratic convention, his stand on civil rights appeared even more so.

Oddly enough, Stevenson's position on FEPC was apparently acceptable to contending forces within the convention—to Walter White, who is inclined to trust Stevenson "on the basis of his record" to Richard Russell, who was willing to accept Stevenson as his running mate.

But if Stevenson's stand is puzzling, his record is not. And that record is based on four years as Governor of Illinois—a state which does not have an FEPC law of any type.

IN AUGUST OF 1948, the

Democratic Party of Illinois met in convention and adopted a state platform binding on its gubernatorial candidate, A. E. Stevenson.

The civil rights plank was a vigorous and comprehensive one, understandable in a state with a half million Negroes, a large labor, foreign-born and minority vote.

The plank called for the outlawing of jimcrow in the shops, the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission, by executive order of the governor, if necessary.

Stevenson, elected on that platform, has never given anything but lip service to it.

An FEPC bill was lost by one vote in the 1949 legislature—even though many of Stevenson's Democratic party-liners either abstained, voted absent or voted no.

TWO YEARS LATER, when the legislature was again in session, Stevenson stated in a radio address, "I am not as optimistic about the prospects for fair employment practices legislation at this session."

The most charitable estimate is that Stevenson's efforts at securing a state FEPC law were feeble. He has at no time made any effort to set up an FEPC by executive order.

Stevenson has continued the state Inter-Racial Commission set up by his Republican predecessor. That commission produces voluminous reports showing the broad extent of discrimination in the shops of this state.

THESE REPORTS cite lily-white factories, lily-white industries and lily-white industrial

towns in Illinois, discriminatory wage rates, highly qualified Negroes compelled to work as sweepers, Mexican-American, Jewish and other minorities barred from jobs, discriminatory hiring carried on through and by state agencies, "white only" want ads in the newspapers, the steady rise in jimcrow since the ending of the wartime federal FEPC.

But these reports have led to nothing—except more reports. And this is "the record" of the Stevenson administration on FEPC.

If anything, Stevenson has blacklisted even further on FEPC during recent months. He has, in fact, contrived a position which bases itself on "state's rights," while at the same time allowing for an opposite interpretation by

those who want to make it.

In an interview Stevenson declared: "There may be significant variances in conditions from state to state which warrant different approaches (on FEPC), and I



STEVENSON

have always believed that the states should be encouraged to function as experimental laboratories. . . .

AT THE SAME TIME, Stevenson has also stated that he believes that the federal government has the right to enact FEPC legislation if the states refuse to act.

The Illinois Governor has made it clear that like the National Association of Manufacturers he believes in "voluntary" fair employment.

He has high praise for the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, which bludgeoned the state FEPC bills to death in every session of the legislature, for what he calls their "conscientious, intelligent and effective job in the educational field."

"We should never become so preoccupied with the issue of compulsory powers for fair employment commissions that we neglect continuous and persistent effort to eliminate racial discrimination on a voluntary basis."

STEVENSON'S much-vaunted "liberal record" on Negro rights is largely sham. That goes not only for FEPC but for his boast on ending segregation in the Illinois schools (which continues to thrive), his claim that he ended the Cicero riot with state militia (four days too late), his celebrated prosecution of racists (a \$200 fine for the head of the Klanlike White Circle League).

His record on labor, welfare, and housing, similarly bear little semblance to the Roosevelt New Deal, although somehow he has managed to convey the impression that he has inherited the FDR mantle.

Probably the biggest fraud of all are his pretensions on behalf of peace. This is the former diplomat who helped construct the Truman-Eisenhower-Dulles pro-war program. This is the farmer-banker who helped frame the myth of "Soviet imperialism." This is the backer of the war in Korea who in a recent magazine article hailed the fact that "the Korean engagement put the American rearmament effort into high gear."

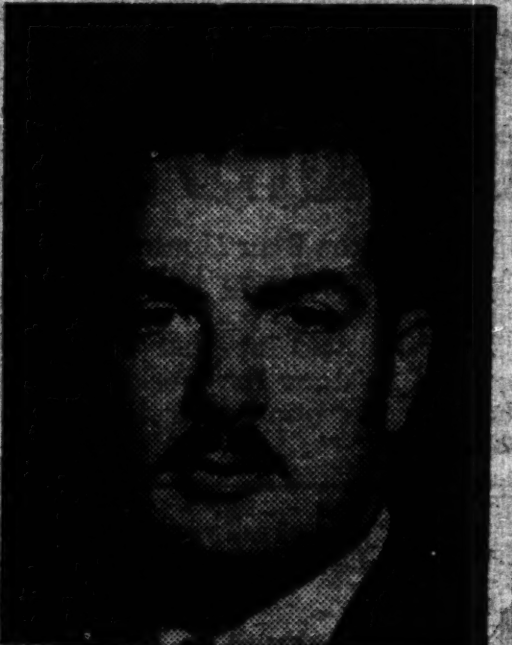
No warmonger, no racist, no labor-hater will lose any sleep over the Illinois Governor's candidacy. But it is likely that many deluded Americans, desperately anxious for a genuinely progressive candidate, will awaken to the fact that Stevenson is not that man.

1,000 SIGN TO PUT COMMUNIST ON BALLOT IN BOSTON

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, July 24. — Otis A. Hood this week filed at City Hall over 1,000 signatures on nominating petitions to run as an independent candidate for State Representative from Boston's Ward 14.

Otis A. Hood is one of the best known Communist leaders in Massachusetts and his decision to



HOOD

run this year has been greeted with enthusiasm by his many friends and well-wishers, Communist and non-Communist.

Those who circulated his nominating papers in Ward 14 report that the response of the voters was the best ever, with an almost complete absence of redbaiting. Many who signed remembered Hood for his long and outstanding service in the people's cause. Canvassers reported that they were thanked by voters for being given the opportunity to sign for "such a man as Hood," and that many who signed appreciated the desire of Hood to make his campaign a blow at current war hysteria and thought control.

HOOD'S STATEMENT

On filing the petitions, Hood made the following statement:

"In response to the urging of my friends, I have decided to run for State Representative from Ward 14 where I live with my wife and two children.

"Thousands of people in Dorchester know me as a spokesman of the Communist Party fighting against anti-Semitic violence and for equal rights for the Negro people, as a consistent fighter for the interests of the common people against Big Business. As a candidate for School Committee, I have campaigned for free hot lunches, new schools, decent playgrounds and other issues vital to the well-being of our children. In one election 27,000 citizens of Boston voted for me for School Committee.

"Today the State Street banks and insurance companies are rak-

ing in huge profits from the armaments business, but for the common people, war and the threat of war have brought only high prices, high taxes, frozen wages, draft calls and casualty lists. Wall Street's war economy is wrecking Massachusetts' textile and other consumer goods industries.

"The people of this state need homes, not battleships; schools, not atom-bombs. They need an end to the senseless war in Korea. They need peaceful negotiations of differences rather than the building of a new Nazi army to prepare the way for a world-wide atomic slaughter.

"To force this program upon the people, the war profiteers have pushed through Taft-Hartley laws, Smith Acts and McCarran Acts. With frenzied witchhunts and hysteria, Big Business is tearing the Bill of Rights to shreds.

GAG LAW

"Here in Massachusetts, in spite of the widespread opposition of the people of this state, the General Court subverted the State Constitution and Bill of Rights by the passage last year of a thought control law in the spirit of the Smith Act. It is because this law bans the Communist Party from appearing on the ballot that this year I am running as an independent.

"The people of Massachusetts should have representatives at the State House who will fight for homes, schools, real price and rent controls, who will fight for peace—and so recapture the spirit and patriotism shown by the Massachusetts General Court in 1847

when it opposed the slaveholders' war with Mexico.

"I wish to thank the more than 1,000 voters who have signed my nomination papers. These voters—Republicans, Democrats, independents, etc.—have signed my petitions because they believe that the right to run for office, the right to the ballot box, is a sacred right that must not be denied to any American citizen whatever his race, creed or political belief. It is in a spirit of safeguarding

ACCUSE AUSTRIAN GOV'T OF REBUILDING NAZI REGIME

VIENNA, July 24.—The Austrian government of Chancellor Leopold Figl was accused by Jewish leaders visiting here of "re-establishing the Hitler regime" and at the same time plotting the persecution of Jews and other victims of Nazism. Figl only recently returned from a visit to the U. S. government as a leading light of the "free world" and its anti-Soviet crusade.

Zacariah Schuster, European director of the American Jewish Committee and Dr. S. Roth, general secretary of the World Jewish Congress' European Division, accused the Figl regime of having plotted to drive through Parliament seven secretly-prepared laws to restore Nazi power in Austria.

The charges were made at a press conference which was boycotted by all right-wing Vienna newspapers. The Jewish leaders asserted that three of the laws were intended to benefit Nazis "at a time when Austrian political

this right for all the citizens of this state that I feel duty bound to wage my campaign.

"I see my campaign as a modest but essential part of the growing movement of the people of this state—Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Independents—in their trade unions, churches and civic organizations to safeguard democracy and the Bill of Rights. "It is with these considerations that I appeal for your vote in November.

leaders privately admit they are trying to win the Nazi vote for the next elections."

The measure would restore the civil rights and property of some 34,000 top-level fascists, and remove a ban on advancement in the government service of an additional 30,000 Nazis who are now on the payroll of the "democratic" Figl government.

The four remaining laws, Dr. Roth and Schuster charge, "are designed to undo the benefits the persecutees (Jews and other victims of the Hitler fascists) have won since the war.

Under these laws, the Nazi thieves who stole the property of Jews since reclaimed by the rightful owners would be authorized to launch court proceedings in order to get back the loot "legally."

Schuster and Dr. Roth declared the Nazi laws would be passed by the Austrian Parliament "unless we stir up the western world against these Nazi measures."

East Germany Getting Set To Build Basis of Socialism

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 16 (airmail).—People here have been talking practically nothing else but one thing in these last two weeks—the decision to get going on the "foundations of Socialism."

This is the main new goal set forth in the July 9-12 conference of the Socialist Unity Party of the German Democratic Republic.

The other parties have endorsed this aim. The great variety of newspapers and magazines, like the radio program, devote their main space to it. In all the cities and main factories, the new policy—which puts the Democratic Republic alongside the other people's democracies—is being explained, discussed and acted upon. Last Friday, half a million Ber-

liners paraded in the main streets—clear of ruins now—to the Marx-Engels Platz, named after the two Germans who gave the idea of Socialism birth: it was a different meeting from what I saw here almost four years ago when the east German city government was set up.

At that time, the faces were gaunt and bewildered. The weight of the ruins seemed to press on every shoulder.

NEW HOMES

But at last Friday's meeting enormous floats described the pride of Berlin, which the day-and-night, seven-day-a-week construction of new homes on the Stalinallee. This will be the "first Socialist street of the Republic" as

SED general secretary Walter Ulbricht said in this five-hour report to the conference.

Young girls—before going off on vacations in the summer camps—lined up at the Unter Den Linden, where the new trees have not only taken root but spread a fresh foliage. Behind them marched the blue-shirted youth of the Freies Deutsche Jugend, and alongside the trim Volkspolizei—tough and trained, but without the forbidding feeling that one associates with policemen.

From the Max Hütte Works, the new steel combine on the Polish-German border, came mobile exhibits in the life-size models of turbines, cement-mixers, you got a sense of the industrial genius of (Continued on Page 4)

Shaw Play on 1885 Landlords, Slums Throws Light on Today

By HARRY RAYMOND

It was in 1885 when Bernard Shaw first turned his hand to the art of playwriting. He wrote two acts of a play in the British Museum. Then, on advice of friends, he flung the work on a pile of unfinished manuscripts, concluding that play-writing was not his business.

But in 1892, when J. T. Grein, who had created a sensation with his London production of Ibsen's "Ghosts," sought a new play for his Independent Theatre, Shaw came up with just what was needed. He dug up his old two acts, added a third, and called the play "Widowers' Houses."

Grein was excited about it. It was something that had never been done before, a tragedy-comedy of slum landlordism. He produced it. The London Socialists received it with cheers. The conservatives hissed it fiercely.

Now, 60 years later, this first play of the great dramatist is being played again under the able direction of Mike Kellin in the Greenwich Mews Theatre in the Village Presbyterian Church and Temple, 141 W. 13 St.

It's all about English landlords,



G. B. SHAW

English slums, English rent collectors and English politicians as Shaw found them in the 1880s. But every New Yorker who has the good fortune of attending this play in the old church will recognize that landlords and slums have changed little since Shaw took his first healthy swipe at them.

The slums, which Shaw describes through the character

Lickcheese, actually exist in all their horror a city block from where I live today. And I have met right here in New York landlords and shyster political leaders who explain their filthy rent gouging with the same pat phrases as those voiced in the play by Sartorius, the London slum owner and ward heeler.

R. Graham Brown, a talented young Negro actor, presents a convincing performance in the role of the youthful London aristocrat; Sy Travers gives a sturdy stylized portrayal of the landlord; Shirley Blanc is the vigorous and exciting woman in the case; Jerry Morris spurs the plays action as the shady middleman, and Stephan Gieraseh turns in a first rate acting job as the rent collector.

"Widowers' Houses" is not a lavish production, but it is good solid social drama. It is better theatre than you will find in any of the big Broadway houses during this summer season. Marc K. Heine, with an amazing economy, has designed a striking scenic set for the piece. It is a production that I highly recommend to those seeking an evening of good theatre. It runs Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Urge Lead Role For Negro in 'My Darlin' Aida'

Robert L. Joseph, producer of the forthcoming musical, "My Darlin' Aida," has been urged to sign one of the highly qualified Negro artists in the leading role. The request was made in a letter by the New York Council of the Arts, Science and Professions. The letter, signed by Walter Christmas, director, follows:

"Dear Mr. Joseph: It has come to our attention that a white singer has been signed for the leading role in your projected musical production known as 'My Darlin' Aida.' We understand that this role represents a Negro character and that your office announced auditions specifically for the purpose of finding a Negro performer.

"It seems incredible, in view of the accomplishments of Negro artists in the musical field, that you were unable to find a Negro singer to fill the part.

"Because of recent statements on the employment of Negro actors by the League of New York Theatres, of which you are a member, and in view of similar resolutions by Actors' Equity Association, all of the performer's unions and the radio and television networks, it is incomprehensible that, with such a role open to a Negro artist, you should fail in your expressed responsibility.

"As a group of people involved in and concerned with the theatre, we strongly urge that you sign one of the highly qualified Negro artists who would be available for this role."

NEW SOVIET COLOR FILM AT STANLEY TOMORROW



SERGEI BONDARCHUK (above) plays the title role in the Soviet biographical film "Taras Shevchenko" opening at the Stanley Theatre tomorrow (Saturday). Produced by the Kiev Film Studios, the film describes the life and times of the great Ukrainian poet and patriot Shevchenko who lived in the era of Czar Nicolas I. The film is in color and was directed by Igor Savchenko. On the same program will be a color featurette titled "The Ukraine" and a documentary short, "May Day 1952."

CONDUCTOR DEAN DIXON GETS RECORDING CONTRACT

Dean Dixon, prominent conductor, has been signed to a Westminster Recording Co. contract.

Dixon has won the Alice Ditson (Columbia University) award for being the outstanding American

conductor. He has conducted the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Boston Symphony, Orchestra de la Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire, Paris and the Vienna Symphony, and has appeared in many cities here and abroad.

I. F. Stone Will Speak on the 3 Party Confabs

I. F. Stone, Daily Compass columnist, will set the theme of ASP's Carnegie Hall Prevue on July 31 by giving an eye-witness account of the three Chicago nominating conventions as they bear on the main issue of the elections—peace. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions' special ASPrevue is called "Peace,

Politics and Presidential Candidates."

Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical Union, will speak on "Labor's Stake in the Elections."

The ASPrevue will present several first performances including "The Bill of Wrongs," a satirical song, and a sketch.

Tickets at \$1.20, are on sale at the offices of the National Council ASP, 49 West 47 St., MUrray Hill 7-2161.

Calif. Glaziers Win 15c Hike

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (FP).—Wage increases of 15 cent an hour were won by the AFL Glaziers and Glass Workers Union for workers in 12 California counties. Also included in the contract were a 7½ cent welfare fund, double-time for overtime after the first four hours and elimination of county differentials.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

PEOPLE ARE REALLY interested in the Olympics. The movies should be terrific. . . . Never so many phone calls asking for information, correct scores, latest results, etc., on any other sports event.

Harrison Dillard, the magnificent athlete from Baldwin-Wallace in Cleveland, is a happy man today and who can blame him? His heart has always been in the high hurdles, an event requiring the most painstaking technique and timing in addition to elasticity and sheer speed. Four years ago he was eliminated from participating in the hurdles when he stumbled in the final tryouts for the U.S. team. He turned to the 100 meter sprint, made the team, and turned in an astounding upset at London, winning the event. But it was not the same as the dream of winning in his speciality.

He didn't stumble in the trials this year. Four years later, a long time for an athlete who was already a mature man in '48, Harrison Dillard led home a 1-2-3 U.S. sweep, breaking the Olympic record. Congratulations!

QUITE A DAY for the Zatopek family. The slight ex-resistance hero and Czechoslovakian Communist leader, now in his thirties, out-Nurmi Paavo Nurmi himself in adding the 5,000 meter title to the 10,000 meter title he took Sunday, smashing both Olympic marks in so doing. What an ovation he must have gotten! And then up stepped Dana Zatopek, his wife, to smash the women's Olympic javelin record with her very first throw!

SOVIET WOMEN gymnasts followed close on the heels of the men by winning most of the honors in their events. On the parallel bars the Soviet women took 7 of the first 10 places, though Hungarian women took first and third. Similarly in floor exercises it was only the sister athletes from the new Hungary to break into a Soviet sweep.

Hungary, a nation of only nine million population, had zoomed into third place in the total score behind the USSR and our country—and that was before they piled up more points yesterday.

"LABOR," THE newspaper of the fifteen railroad unions, features across the top its editorial page this week an article entitled "U.S., Russian Athletes Fraternize at Olympics." The article reads:

"For perhaps the first time since the 'cold war' began, Americans and Russians are 'fraternizing' this week—in far off Helsinki, Finland, where athletes of nearly 70 nations are preparing for the 1952 Olympic Games.

"To some newspapers, this fraternizing was extraordinary. The New York Herald Tribune, for instance, carried a front page headline on the report that a New York athlete posed for a picture with his arm around a Russian competitor.

"The Soviet hammer and sickle flag flew with those of the other competing nations. Russian and U. S. oarsmen rowed side by side, exchanging friendly banter, and the Russians lent the Americans one of their skulls. . . ."

LOOKING AHEAD to the Friday, Saturday and Sunday schedule which winds up the Olympics' first week, and finishes track and field competition, here are the point possibilities:

On Friday, there's the 400 meter final in which we should score well even if the Jamaicans keep Whitfield from a double. The 3,000 meter steeplechase figures to go to the USSR's Kazantsev, with our Ashenfelter a surprise threat. Those are the only track and field finals. Basketball competition gets under way with the U. S. facing Hungary and the USSR playing Bulgaria. The decathlon, which should bring more points our way, via defending champ Mathias and young Campbell, gets started.

Weightlifting, an important source of points, opens up with competition in the bantamweight and featherweight classes. The Modern Pentathlon, in which Hungary and Sweden are apparently battling for the lead, with U. S. place points possible, comes to an end. Water polo opens the important week of water competition.

On Saturday the Soviet women should rack up points in the shot put. The 1,500 meter, or "metric mile," will be run, with no U. S. runner in serious contention, though you can't tell the way our track men have been outdoing themselves. There will also be the woman's 200 meter dash. The decathlon will be completed.

Sunday will be highlighted in track by Zatopek's historic marathon try for a triple sweep. Our entries do not figure in the 26 mile grind. We could win the 400 meter sprint relay, win or finish second to Jamaica in the 1,600 meter relay. The woman's high jump and sprint relay will wind up track and field, leaving swimming, both men's and women's as the main source of U. S. points toward the overall team total.

LETTER FROM A MASSACHUSETTS READER ON TY COBB: Dear Lester Rodney:

Another little thing on Ty Cobb as a gentleman and a sportsman. In his day, there was a certain manager, who watered up a little patch of his infield, and practised his hitters in buntings there for hit-and-run and squeeze plays. At playing-time, even after a rainless day before, the wet patch would be there, and in the middle of the game the opposing team accused the certain manager of having dirtily put it there for the purpose indicated. I read it in a Boston paper, probably the Boston Herald, at the time.

I am practically positive that the certain manager was Ty Cobb. Other readers or old-time players or sports-writers may also remember. It made an impression on me, because sportsmanship was quite an ideal among the bunch of kids with whom I used to play baseball in the clearing in the so-called Thorndike Woods in Brookline, about a quarter of a mile from Braves Field.

W. R.



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Negro Tenants Win In Chicago Fight Against Illegal Rents

CHICAGO, July 24.—Refunds in the form of paid-up rent receipts totaling \$1,034, plus cash, at 4500-4506 S. Drexel Blvd. were made last week in an out-of-court settlement, Mrs. Willye Jeffries, chairman of the South Side Tenants and Consumers Council, announced.

The rents were almost doubled when Negroes began moving into the building for the first time in June, 1951.

A triple-damage suit was filed last November by nine Negro tenants, after they found that the rents being charged them grossly violated the legal ceilings. At the same time they immediately began paying the legal rents.

IN REPLY to the tenants' suit, the building agent and part-owner, Robert L. Hoodwin, applied for an increase to legalize the \$75 per month he was charging on the basis of alleged increased furnishings.

With the assistance of the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council, the tenants answered his petition for an increase. As a result, instead of rent hikes ranging from \$29 to \$38.50 per month as requested by the landlord, raises of \$2 per person per month were granted by the Office of Rent Stabilization. Legal ceilings in this building now range from \$36.50 per month for two rooms to \$52.25 per month for three rooms.

Mr. Walter W. Paige of 4506 South Drexel Blvd. is the tenants' building chairman. Other tenants involved in the settlement were George Dixon, Charles Richardson, Dan Williams, Nicholas Watkins, Elwood Smith, Richard Stahls, John Davis and Andrew Hill.

Army QM Again Fires Negro Leader

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Walter E. Barnett, leader in the Negro Labor Council here, has been suspended again from his job at the Army Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Barnett was handed formal charges branding him as a security risk after he was recalled to duty as a reclamation worker at the depot. He had been recalled after being suspended for three months.

The formal charges involve his membership and activities in the Negro Labor Council, the American Peace Crusade, and the Progressive Party. Barnett is Jefferson County chairman of the PP.

A meeting of the Louisville Civil Rights Committee was called to plan further action on getting Barnett reinstated.

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INDIANS IN WASHINGTON FLAY BIG TIMBER STEAL

HOQUIAM, Wash., July 22.—Indian who speaks up for "his civil rights is regarded as either a crack pot or a Communist." Resentment over the way in which the Indian agency is robbing them of their timber and denying them full citizenship has reached the boiling point among the Indian people along the Washington coast. United action of all the tribes from the straits of Juan De Fuca to the Columbia river will confront the Indian Agency if it carries out its intention to dispose of more timber in huge blocks to the monopolies.

The recent Rayonier deal lit the fuse to an explosive situation. It even brought the head of the Agencies' "programming" division out from Washington, D. C., to try to sit on the lid. But the Indians have made it clear that they will take court and political action to block the pending "auction" of 467 million feet in the Quets unit sale.

As the only bidder, Rayonier picked up 614 million feet on 32,000 acres of Quinault land for \$6,473,000, to be paid over a 35-year period. Indians charge that this is about one-third the going price for large sales and even much less than what independent loggers would pay if they could bid on small lots.

After the Indian agency deducts its 10 percent for "administrative costs" the Quinaults will get only \$5.76 per thousand feet for hemlock. Claude Waine, chairman of the Chinook Tribal Council, points out that hemlock was sold for \$15.50 per thousand at a recent National Park Service auction.

PROMISES
Promises which were first made in the treaties and repeated for 100 years by government officials were reiterated at a public meeting called by the Quinaults in the Hoquiam city hall. C. Warren Spaulding, Indian agency director, actually said the government "doesn't know" what the actual situation is in regard to the Indians. He said his trip was to find out what the Indians want to do about their status as wards of the government.

"If the government made all Indians citizens at this time," he said, "pandemonium would reign in certain tribes. Some tribes have a majority who don't even speak English. Other tribes are ready for full citizenship right now."

Spaulding received an answer from Waine who indignantly declared that "the Indians are governed without any regard for natural human rights." (Every treaty with the Indians promised schools and if some tribes still don't speak English after a century or more of Indian agency rule the blame lies with the government.)

Waine bitterly said that any

Indian who speaks up for "his civil rights is regarded as either a crack pot or a Communist."

Herb Capoean, vice-chairman of the Quinault Council, presided and called on his brother, Horton, to tell Spaulding what the Indians expect of his department. Horton declared that the Indians want the right to manage their own affairs and asked how long it would take for the government to give them full citizenship. Spaulding made the usual reply, that the situation varies from tribe to tribe and that the matter is up to Congress.

Hitting at the Rayonier deal Horton replied that "if the Quinaults were granted full citizenship now 'we would be like a carpenter without lumber because our timber lands are tied up by the contract for 35 more years.'"

Waine and William E. Penn of La Push, co-chairman of the Quilayute Tribal Council, have joined in calling a public meeting of all Indians and their friends to plan a further course of action. Their first objective is to take court action to block the pending Quets sale. It is common knowledge here that either Crown-Zellerbach, Weyerhaeuser or the Simpson Logging Co., will be the only bidder.

"The Indian service conducts the sales to suit itself, not to greatest benefit of the Indian allottees," Penn declared. "It has been the policy of the government to sell the timber regardless of how the Indians want to sell it. The result has been a lack of competitive bidding. Too many sales have been going for the minimum price with no oral bidding."

Beer Workers Vote to Keep Strike Going

PITTSBURGH, July 21 (FP).—Striking members of the CIO United Brewery Workers voted overwhelmingly July 13 to continue their walkout against three Pittsburgh brewing firms. In secret balloting at a meeting in Soldiers Memorial Hall, the final count was 1,417 to reject the companies' latest offer, 120 to accept and seven votes were voided.

The three companies—Fort Pitt, Duquesne and Pittsburgh—offered to give a 10 cent hourly raise retroactive to April 1 and 2½ cents next April 1.

"I wouldn't say that wages aren't important," union attorney George Schaffer told newsmen. "But we don't know whether we'll get more money or not, since the Wage Stabilization Board must give its approval."

"Working conditions, however, are something we can put our finger on. Our men want to work five days a week in any week that contains a holiday. Because the breweries are closed on holidays and Saturdays and Sundays, the men get only four days work

IDAHO MINE-MILL UNION BATTLES CIO, AFL RAIDERS

WALLACE, Idaho, July 24.—A new low in raiding efforts to disintegrate an established union has been set in the historic Idaho Panhandle, where the Mine, Mill & Smelter union is putting up a gallant fight to defend a jurisdiction dating back to 1893.

A recessed hearing by the National Labor Relations Board is scheduled to resume here July 28 on the petitions of the CIO and seven AFL craft unions who are seeking to have Mine Mill's industry-wide bargaining unit cut up like a boarding house pie.

The CIO last spring filed a petition for an election among the workers in 35 mining operations, owned by 18 corporations, in an area which stretches from Lewiston on the south to the Canadian border. Mine Mill, the legitimate descendant of the fabled Western Federation of Miners, confidently gave its OK to a consent election.

ASK CRAFT POLL

But then the AFL union entered the picture with its demands for craft elections. To this Mine Mill could not agree. Hence the extended hearings to determine "jurisdictions" if any.

The CIO is seeking to hang a local industrial union charter and will take anything it can get on a mine to mine basis, if necessary. Mine Mill is fighting for complete certification on an industry-wide basis which has been the bargaining picture in the past.

Besides the CIO the AFL craft unions demanding a slice of Mine Mill are (1) International Association of Machinists (2) Operating Engineers (3) Carpenters & Joiners (4) Bricklayers (5) Paperhangers, Painters & Decorators (6) Hod Carriers (7) Ornamental Iron & Structural Steel Workers.

The anger of the workers at the interruption of their bargaining program and the flimsy grounds

for the raids is reflected in some earthy humor.

"We'll have the only wall-papered mine in the world," is not typical. Most of the comments can't be printed.

WEARY HEARINGS

Days of hearings are solemnly taken by the NLRB in examining the hooks the craft unions have found to hang their jurisdictional hats on. In most cases, such as the Operating Engineers, their "claim" involves a couple of workers in one operation.

The Bricklayers finally ended up with three workers in the Bunker Hill lead smelter. And the hod carriers are demanding the three helpers to the three bricklayers. The Ornamental Iron & Structural Steel Workers claim half a dozen.

Granting of any of these claims and the holding of any such collection of elections can only weaken all the unions. Now as in the past all the workers have had the protection and advantages of industry-wide bargaining.

The Idaho Panhandle is rich in fighting trade union history written by the very real blood, sweat and tears of the miners. While doing time in the Boise state prison in 1892 for union activity a group of the pioneers laid plans for the "one big union." The founding of the Western Federation the following year saw this dream come true.

On the banners of the organized miners are the great strike struggles of 1894 and again in 1899 when bull pens and federal troops were used against the strikers and their families. Out of this militant movement came such heroic figures as Big Bill Thompson.

The Idaho miners feel they are merely carrying forward where their brothers of yesteryear left off as they defend their union against an imposing field of raiders.

Ontario AFL Hits Fining of Unions For Striking

TORONTO, July 24 (ALN).—The executive board of the 200,000-strong Ontario Provincial Federation of Labor has advised all affiliates of the Canadian Congress of Labor to refuse to pay damages awarded by boards of arbitration.

The AFL examined the arbitration board award which instructed the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to pay \$9,208 damages to General Electric Co. for an unauthorized two-day work stoppage in September, 1949, and it found the board "has definitely exceeded its jurisdiction in assessing damages." This was the first time a union had been held accountable to pay damages for a work stoppage initiated by its members.

The AFL called on the Ontario minister of labor to "state his opposition to such an improper, illegal, unfair, potentially disruptive decision" since the labor code "clearly exempts unions from such civil suits."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
CELEBRATE POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE
Hon. Jos. Wladyslaw Polak, Ambassador, as a speaker. Mr. Paul Robeson, People's Artist presents Concert—Friday, July 25 at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St. All welcome. Contributions 50c.

SATURDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Trial"—G. W. Pabst's gripping historical drama. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.
ENJOY YOURSELF at the cool evening party to honor Joseph Seligman, retiring Chairman of the 6th So. American Labor Party at TWO Hall, 77 Fifth Ave. Subscription \$1.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Trial"—G. W. Pabst's gripping historical drama. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.
Coming
LOOKING FOR A GOOD TIME? No better time than now to "Meet Our Candidates." Dancing, Free Beer and Soda. Donation \$1—8:30 p.m.—402 Knap St. American Labor Party 14th A.D.

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Polish Ambassador, as speaker

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AUG. 5

CULTURAL PROGRAM
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Navy Crew Dined by Soviet Oarsmen

HELSINKI, July 24.—Members of the victorious U. S. Annapolis eight oar rowing crew were guests of the Soviet crew for lunch today, dining on steak and vodka with the crew they beat for the Olympic title.

The sporting Soviet gesture climaxed a week of friendship between the two crews, during which they exchanged visits at their boating houses, swapped insignia, and got along famously in sign language.

Coach Rusty Callow led the Annapolis lads to the dining table at the Soviet camp at 12:30 p.m. A preliminary toast was downed in vodka. The Soviet crew also trotted out beer

for those who might not like vodka.

"The Russians invited the boys over to lunch right after the big race yesterday," said veteran coach Rusty Callow. "They didn't seem to mind being beaten."

After lunch assistant U. S. coach Bill Hipple said, "They've been swell all through. It's a pity the politicians don't get on as well."

The Americans came loaded with gifts, including candy, gum, Olympic buttons and crew shirts, and returned with Russian cigarettes, bottles of cognac and bottles jingling with kopecks.

(Continued on Page 6)

VOTERS WILL NOT SURRENDER TO DEAL WITH DIXIECRATS

An Editorial

HOW CAN ANY AMERICAN of progressive views—whether Democrat, GOP, or independent—have any other feeling than frustration and disgust at the way the liberal planks at the Democratic Party convention are being sacrificed to shabby machine deals with the Dixiecrats?

To answer the fact that the Eisenhower-Nixon leadership of the GOP is reaching out for the electoral alliance with the Dixiecrat racists, the Truman Democrats, the ADA group, figures like Senator Lehman, Douglas and Humphrey, found their way to a live-and-let-live collusion with the Talmadge-Russell-Byrnes Negro-hating, labor-hating reactionaries.

Thus, to meet the challenge of the Eisenhower alliance with the Dixiecrat racist, the "liberal" wing of the Democratic Party decided to form such an alliance themselves.

In 1952, neither the GOP nor the Democratic platform mentions FEPC. It was a bitter Texas Democrat, Maury Maverick, who yesterday noted that the liberal Democrats were cutting their own throats in surrendering to the Dixiecrats.

IN THE 1952 ELECTIONS, only the historic Progressive Party peace ticket challenges the racists on this issue, and demands an unequivocal Federal law to enforce job equality for Negro and white up and down these United States.

We believe that every voter who had planned to vote Democrat because he wanted to vote for peace, democracy and Negro-white equality can strike a powerful blow for these things against the Eisenhower-Nixon-McCarthy reactionaries on the one hand, and against the sellout to the Dixiecrats in the Democratic convention on the other. He can do this by voting Progressive Party.

WE ALSO KNOW that there are many Democratic voters who are not ready for such an action or cannot vote for the Progressive ticket in their states where it is barred from the ballot.

We do not believe that such voters ought to give way to a "what's-the-use" attitude, or a stay-at-home attitude.

We believe that the deals and the weasel-worded platforms of the party bosses at Chicago, whether GOP or Democrat, do not decide once and for what will happen to America.

The voters by their united actions, by their protests, delegations, etc., can confront the state and Congressional tickets with the demand for the things the people back home want.

Every candidate must be confronted with the demands that will help the country fight the pro-fascist reaction that stems from the Eisenhower-Nixon mobsters.

The voters in the Democratic Party, in the unions, Progressive Party, churches, and Negro peoples organizations can meet together in their communities, work out the demands for peace in Korea, FEPC, etc., on which they all agree, and force every candidate to take his stand openly on these questions or be exposed before the community.

The last word must be with the voters, united in action, not with the bosses making deals to cheat the nation of democracy and peace. The people of all affiliations can prevent the betrayal of America to the Dixiecrats and McCarthyism.

Demo-Dixie Deal Dumps Compulsory FEPC Plank

By ROB F. HALL

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 24.—The reactionary steam roller, having flattened out all opposition this Democratic Party convention to seating the white-supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi, crashed on through last night with a party platform

which threw out the Democratic Party's 1948 pledge of a Federal FEPC with enforcement powers. Although it went on record for "majority rule" in Congress, it refused to call for an amendment of Senate Rule 22 under which the Dixiecrat filibusters have operated to block civil rights legislation.

In the driver's seat is the coalition of Dixiecrats and city bosses who, taking their cue from Wall Street, are expected to name Adlai

Stevenson as party standard bearer late today. Wielding the gavel on behalf of this combine was bald-headed, baggy-eyed old Sam Rayburn of Texas, permanent chairman, of the convention, long familiar with the mechanics of steam-rolling from his experience as presiding officer of the House of Representatives where he has repeatedly prevented FEPC and other civil rights bills from getting to the floor.

Last night he gavelled the platform through after one reading. If any of the NAACP-CIO-ADA grouping had desired to take the floor to raise an objection, it would probably have been in vain. But, according to all reports the so-called liberal coalition, after throwing in the sponge in the credentials tussle, had no spirit for a fight for a real civil rights plank. Even Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) (Continued on Page 6)

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STEEL STRIKE SETTLED

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Capitulating to the steel trust, the government today ordered a hike of at least \$5.20 in the price of a ton of steel, and the 53-day strike was promptly settled. Announcements of the strike settlement and the increase in the steel price came within minutes. This suggested that the price hike, ordered by the President, was the trump card held in Truman's hand when he called in Philip Murray and U. S. Steel's Benjamin Fairless and told them to go into the cabinet room and come out with an agreement.

The two talked for an hour and a half, in contrast to the long fruitless negotiations since steel wage talks began nine months ago. As late as last week, Price Administrator Ellis Arnall repeated his statement that the industry could not possibly be entitled to more than \$2.82 a ton under the price "stabilization" law.

Terms for the workers are subject to ratification at a meeting of the Wage Policy Committee of the union here tomorrow. Informed sources said the workers would get a raise of 16 cents an hour retroactive to March 1, although the contract expired Jan. 1.

They said fringe benefits would be worth slightly over five cents an hour. The total wage raise, it was indicated, would be about five cents below the WSB proposal.

It was said the modified union shop term would require each new worker to sign a union card, with membership to take effect in 30 days unless the employee chose to (Continued on Page 8)

BULLETIN

OSCAR COLLAZO'S DEATH SENTENCE IS COMMUTED

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Truman commuted to life imprisonment today the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican, who had been condemned to death following the shooting

in front of the Blair House in 1950. A police guard was killed in that incident.

Collazo said at that time he wanted to draw the world's attention to the oppression in Puerto Rico.

Dillard, Zatopek Set Marks; Soviet Team Widens Lead

HELSINKI, Finland, July 24.—Harrison Dillard led U. S. high hurdles to a 1-2-3 sweep today with a record shattering performance and Czechoslovakia's first fabulous Emil Zatopek scored the games' first double win by racing to the 5,000 meter crown, also in record smashing time, to highlight another spectacular day of Olympic competition.

Athletes of the Soviet Union continued to pile up points in all fields, and at the end of the fifth day of competition had totalled 327 points for a commanding lead over the U.S., which had 221. In first place gold medals, the US has 14, the Soviets 13. Hungary has moved up strongly in team scoring to take third place.

Soviet women gave their country's total a big boost late Wednesday night with a near-sweep of the gymnastic finals, scoring 60 points. U.S. women were shut out. The USSR also increased its margin Wednesday night with the finals of the free style wrestling. Today, while the US scored 19 in its hurdle sweep for its only points, Soviet athletes finished 2-3-4 in the woman's javelin behind the record breaking toss of Dana Zatapkova, who is Zatopek's wife; second the woman's high hurdles, four in the men's hurdles behind the US trio, and fifth in the hammer throw, won in world record fashion by Hungary's Jozef Gsermak.

For Dillard today's victory made up for his failure to qualify for the 1948 team as a hurdler. The smooth-striding Negro star from Cleveland flashed over the sticks in the record time of 13.7, a time

matched by teammate Art Davis of Glendale, Calif. in the runner-up spot. Art Bernard of Los Angeles was third ahead of Balanchik of the USSR, Wienberg and Doubleday of Australia. When Dillard's time was announced there was a great cheer. Balanchik rushed to congratulate him and Davis and Bernard pounded his back until he laughingly pleaded for a rest.

Zatopek, the favorite of the crowd, unleashed a tremendous sprint on the last lap to clip nine seconds off the Olympic mark for the 5,000. He is the second runner in history to win both the 10,000 and 5,000, the last being Kohlenstein of Finland in 1912. And the wiry Czech is not through yet. On Sunday he will attempt a totally unprecedented triple when he enters the 26-mile marathon.

Germany's young sensation Schade had been expected by many to win the 5,000, but Zatopek proved himself the wonder long distance runner of the modern era. The pace was so fierce that defending champ Gaston Reiff of Belgium dropped out at 4,000 meters. At that point Zatopek was still third. Then he unleashed his great stretch kick and killed off his challengers, Mimoun of (Continued on Page 6)

CHINESE ON WAY

HELSINKI, July 24.—A Chinese official announced today that a squad of athletes was en route from the Chinese People's Republic to participate in the remainder of the Olympics. The squad includes swimmers and a basketball team.

ADLAI STEVENSON'S RECORD SHOWS WEASELING ON FEPC, LABOR'S RIGHTS

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

IF ILLINOIS Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson was the "great enigma" of the Democratic convention, his stand on civil rights appeared even more so.

Oddly enough, Stevenson's position on FEPC was apparently acceptable to contending forces within the convention—to Walter White, who is inclined to trust Stevenson "on the basis of his record," to Richard Russell, who was willing to accept Stevenson as his running mate.

But if Stevenson's stand is puzzling, his record is not. And that record is based on four years as Governor of Illinois—a state which does not have an FEPC law of any type.

IN AUGUST OF 1948, the

Democratic Party of Illinois met in convention and adopted a state platform binding on its gubernatorial candidate, A. E. Stevenson.

The civil rights plank was a vigorous and comprehensive one, understandable in a state with a half million Negroes, a large labor, foreign-born and minority vote.

The plank called for the outlawing of jimcrow in the shops, the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission, by executive order of the governor, if necessary.

Stevenson, elected on that platform, has never given anything but lip service to it.

An FEPC bill was lost by one vote in the 1949 legislature—even though many of Stevenson's Democratic party-liners either abstained, voted absent or voted no.

TWO YEARS LATER, when the legislature was again in session, Stevenson stated in a radio address, "I am not as optimistic about the prospects for fair employment practices legislation at this session."

The most charitable estimate is that Stevenson's efforts at securing a state FEPC law were feeble. He has at no time made any effort to set up an FEPC by executive order.

Stevenson has continued the state Inter-Racial Commission set up by his Republican predecessor. That commission produces voluminous reports showing the broad extent of discrimination in the shops of this state.

THESE REPORTS cite lily-white factories, lily-white industries and lily-white industrial

towns in Illinois, discriminatory wage rates, highly qualified Negroes compelled to work as sweepers, Mexican-American, Jewish and other minorities barred from jobs, discriminatory hiring carried on through and by state agencies, "white only" want ads in the newspapers, the steady rise in jimcrow since the ending of the wartime federal FEPC.

But these reports have led to nothing—except more reports. And this is "the record" of the Stevenson administration on FEPC.

If anything, Stevenson has blacklisted even further on FEPC during recent months. He has, in fact, contrived a position which bases itself on "state's rights," while at the same time allowing for an opposite interpretation by

those who want to make it. In an interview Stevenson declared: "There may be significant variances in conditions from state to state which warrant different approaches (on FEPC), and I



STEVENSON

have always believed that the states should be encouraged to function as experimental laboratories. . . .

AT THE SAME TIME, Stevenson has also stated that he believes that the federal government has the right to enact FEPC legislation if the states refuse to act.

The Illinois Governor has made it clear that like the National Association of Manufacturers he believes in "voluntary" fair employment.

He has high praise for the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, which bludgeoned the state FEPC bills to death in every session of the legislature, for what he calls their "conscientious, intelligent and effective job in the educational field."

"We should never become so preoccupied with the issue of compulsory powers for fair employment commissions that we neglect continuous and persistent effort to eliminate racial discrimination on a voluntary basis."

STEVENSON'S much-vaunted "liberal record" on Negro rights is largely sham. That goes not only for FEPC but for his boast on ending segregation in the Illinois schools (which continues to thrive), his claim that he ended the Cicero riot with state militia (four days too late), his celebrated prosecution of racists (a \$200 fine for the head of the Klanslike White Circle League).

His record on labor, welfare, and housing, similarly bear little resemblance to the Roosevelt New Deal, although somehow he has managed to convey the impression that he has inherited the FDR mantle.

Probably the biggest fraud of all are his pretensions on behalf of peace. This is the former diplomat who helped construct the Truman-Eisenhower-Douglas pro-war program. This is the farmer-banker who helped frame the myth of "Soviet imperialism." This is the backer of the war in Korea who in a recent magazine article hailed the fact that "the Korean engagement put the American rearmament effort into high gear."

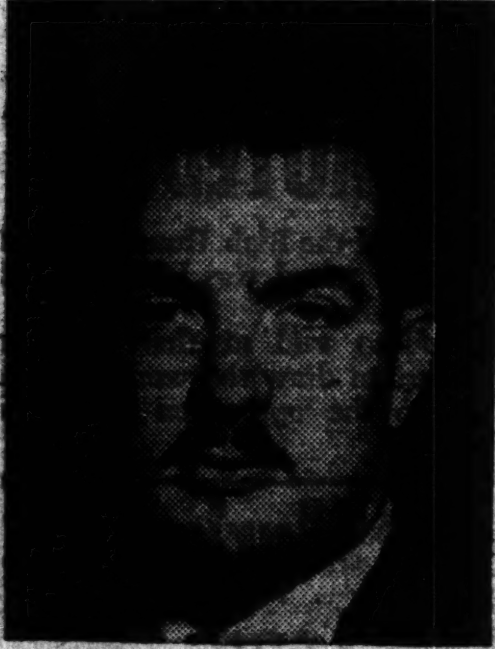
No warmonger, no racist, no labor-bater will lose any sleep over the Illinois Governor's candidacy. But it is likely that many deluded Americans, desperately anxious for a genuinely progressive candidate, will awaken to the fact that Stevenson is not their man.

1,000 SIGN TO PUT COMMUNIST ON BALLOT IN BOSTON

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, July 24. — Otis A. Hood this week filed at City Hall over 1,000 signatures on nominating petitions to run as an Independent candidate for State Representative from Boston's Ward 14.

Otis A. Hood is one of the best known Communist leaders in Massachusetts and his decision to



HOOD

run this year has been greeted with enthusiasm by his many friends and well-wishers, Communist and non-Communist.

Those who circulated his nominating papers in Ward 14 report that the response of the voters was the best ever, with an almost complete absence of rebaiting. Many who signed remembered Hood for his long and outstanding service in the people's cause. Canvassers reported that they were thanked by voters for being given the opportunity to sign for "such a man as Hood," and that many who signed appreciated the desire of Hood to make his campaign a blow at current war hysteria and thought control.

HOOD'S STATEMENT

On filing the petitions, Hood made the following statement:

"In response to the urging of my friends, I have decided to run for State Representative from Ward 14 where I live with my wife and two children.

"Thousands of people in Dorchester know me as a spokesman of the Communist Party fighting against anti-Semitic violence and for equal rights for the Negro people, as a consistent fighter for the interests of the common people against Big Business. As a candidate for School Committee, I have campaigned for free hot lunches, new schools, decent playgrounds and other issues vital to the well-being of our children. In one election 27,000 citizens of Boston voted for me for School Committee.

"Today the State Street banks and insurance companies are mak-

ing in huge profits from the armaments business, but for the common people, war and the threat of war have brought only high prices, high taxes, frozen wages, draft calls and casualty lists. Wall Street's war economy is wrecking Massachusetts' textile and other consumer goods industries.

"The people of this state need homes, not battleships; schools, not atom-bombs. They need an end to the senseless war in Korea. They need peaceful negotiations of differences rather than the building of a new Nazi army to prepare the way for a world-wide atomic slaughter.

"To force this program upon the people, the war profiteers have pushed through Taft-Hartley laws, Smith Acts and McCarran Acts. With frenzied witchhunts and hysteria, Big Business is tearing the Bill of Rights to shreds.

CAC LAW

"Here in Massachusetts, in spite of the widespread opposition of the people of this state, the General Court subverted the State Constitution and Bill of Rights by the passage last year of a thought control law in the spirit of the Smith Act. It is because this law bans the Communist Party from appearing on the ballot that this year I am running as an Independent.

"The people of Massachusetts should have representatives at the State House who will fight for homes, schools, real price and rent controls, who will fight for peace—and so recapture the spirit and patriotism shown by the Massachusetts General Court in 1947

when it opposed the slaveholders' war with Mexico.

"I wish to thank the more than 1,000 voters who have signed my nomination papers. These voters—Republicans, Democrats, independents, etc.—have signed my petitions because they believe that the right to run for office, the right to the ballot box, is a sacred right that must not be denied to any American citizen whatever his race, creed or political belief. It is in a spirit of safeguarding

ACCUSE AUSTRIAN GOV'T OF REBUILDING NAZI REGIME

VIENNA, July 24.—The Austrian government of Chancellor Leopold Figl was accused by Jewish leaders visiting here of "re-establishing the Hitler regime" and at the same time plotting the persecution of Jews and other victims of Nazism. Figl only recently returned from a visit to the U. S. government as a leading light of the "free world" and its anti-Soviet crusade.

Zacariah Schuster, European director of the American Jewish Committee and Dr. S. Roth, general secretary of the World Jewish Congress' European Division, accused the Figl regime of having plotted to drive through Parliament seven secretly-prepared laws to restore Nazi power in Austria.

The charges were made at a press conference which was boycotted by all right-wing Vienna newspapers. The Jewish leaders asserted that three of the laws were intended to benefit Nazis "at a time when Austrian political

leaders privately admit they are trying to win the Nazi vote for the next elections."

The measure would restore the civil rights and property of some 34,000 top-level fascists, and remove a ban on advancement in the government service of an additional 30,000 Nazis who are now on the payroll of the "democratic" Figl government.

The four remaining laws, Dr. Roth and Schuster charge, "are designed to undo the benefits the persecutees (Jews and other victims of the Hitler fascists) have won since the war."

Under these laws, the Nazi thieves who stole the property of Jews since reclaimed by the rightful owners would be authorized to launch court proceedings in order to get back the loot "legally."

Schuster and Dr. Roth declared the Nazi laws would be passed by the Austrian Parliament "unless we stir up the western world against these Nazi measures."

Young girls—before going off on vacations in the summer camps—lined up at the Unter Der Linden, where the new trees have not only taken root but spread a fresh foliage. Behind them marched the blue-shirted youth of the Freies Deutsche Jugend, and alongside the trim Volkspolizei—tough and trained, but without the forbidding feeling that one associates with policemen.

From the Max Hatté Works, the new steel combine on the Polish-German border, came mobile exhibits: in the life-size models of turbines, cement-mixers, you got a sense of the industrial genius of

SED general secretary Walter Ulbricht said in this five-hour report to the conference.

But at last Friday's meeting enormous floats described the pride of Berlin, which the day-and-night, seven-day-a-week construction of new homes on the Stalinallee. This will be the "first Socialist street of the Republic" as

East Germany Getting Set To Build Basis of Socialism

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 16 (airmail).—People here have been talking practically nothing else but one thing in these last two weeks—the decision to get going on the "foundations of Socialism."

This is the main new goal set forth in the July 9-12 conference of the Socialist Unity Party of the German Democratic Republic.

The other parties have endorsed this aim. The great variety of newspapers and magazines, like the radio program, devote their main space to it. In all the cities and main factories, the new policy—which puts the Democratic Republic alongside the other people's democracies—is being explained, discussed and acted upon. Last Friday, half a million Ber-

liners paraded in the main streets clear of ruins now—to the Marx-Engels Platz, named after the two Germans who gave the idea of Socialism birth: it was a different meeting from what I saw here almost four years ago when the east German city government was set up.

At that time, the faces were gaunt and bewildered. The weight of the ruins seemed to press on every shoulder.

NEW HOMES

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(Continued on Page 4)

IRAN DEMONSTRATORS HIT U.S., BRITISH INTERVENTION

TEHERAN, Iran, July 24.—Throngs of Iranian patriots demonstrated for the independence of their country from foreign domination, specifically American and British imperialism, today. One of the demonstrations was held before the office in Teheran of the U. S. Point Four program, which has been accused by Iranian patriots of masking Wall Street efforts to control Iran's economy with talk of "aid" to "develop" their country.

U. S. Ambassador Loy Henderson ordered all "Point Four" offices throughout Iran closed.

The demonstrations were a follow-up to the mass demonstrations which resulted in the resignation of former Premier Ahmad Chavarm accused by patriotic groups of having been the tool of British financial and Wall Street interests.

Henderson, who conferred with Chavarm before his deposing, was also accused by Iranian patriots of interfering in their country's internal affairs.

SPY ADMITS HE JUMBLED 'GLASS OF WATER' THEORY

By HARRY RAYMOND

What a police informer claimed was taught about a lowly glass of water in a Marxist study circle became a factor impeaching the credibility of his testimony yesterday in the trial of the 15 New York Communists.

Harvey Matusow, the informer and third witness called by the government, was revealed to have had his version of Marxist-Leninist

theories badly mixed up when questioned by defense attorney John T. McTernan about what is known as the "glass of water theory."

Matusow had previously told the jury that a teacher he identified as Mrs. Walloch taught a Communist Party class that the socialist revolution would come "violently and suddenly" as a glass of water freezes under high temperatures or unfreezes when the temperature drops. The so-called "violence" of this freezing and unfreezing was refuted during Wednesday's cross-examination period.

Yesterday McTernan handed Matusow a copy of "History of the CPSU. Matusow had testified the "glass of water theory" was described in detail in that book.

The witness finally admitted there was no discussion of a "glass of water theory" anywhere in the book.

ZETKIN BOOKLET

What was going on in the informer's mind was finally brought out by McTernan. He showed Matusow Clara Zetkin's famous booklet, "Lenin on the Woman Question." After some questioning, Matusow finally admitted it was in this work that a "glass of

(Continued on Page 6)

Bail Pleas for Nelson Flood Pittsburgh DA

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—Assistant district attorney Ralph Hunter told a delegation from the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress yesterday that his office was overwhelmed with appeals to release Steve Nelson on bail.

"So many people are telephoning us every day," Hunter said. "We don't remember anything like this before."

Hunter said, however, that his office hoped to keep the Communist leader in his cell in the County Jail while he appeals the 20-year prison sentence imposed by Judge Harry M. Montgomery on charges of "sedition."

Lawyers here tell me that they remember only one case in Allegheny County where the D. A. has refused bail in non-capital cases. That was the case of the UE worker Nathan Albert, who was sentenced to the County Workhouse by Montgomery for 23 months for taking part in a demonstration for Negroes at a public swimming pool.

Hunter was courteous to his callers. His chief, District Attorney James F. Malone, is showing signs of hysteria, however. Malone's hysteria came out yesterday in a telephone talk with Pat Cusi, 84-year-old veteran labor leader.

Yesterday Pat Cusi called Malone to ask bail for his friend Nelson.

But Malone cut him off excitedly: "I got nothing to do with that. If I had my way I would run all you Communists to hell out of this county."

And he hung up with a bang. The Civil Rights Congress, however, will not let Malone rest. Nor will many other Americans from outside the CRC ranks. The telephone protests continue to come in to the D.A.'s office. And the appeal to the State Superior Court to let Nelson out on bail is being pressed.

The Superior Court took the case under advisement last week after an argument before its full bench in Philadelphia.

Brooklyn Razor Strikers Win 10c Hike, Union Shop

After seven weeks on strike 1,200 workers of the American Safety Razor Co., Brooklyn, yesterday began a victorious march back to the factory, winning a 10-cent hourly package and the full union shop. The workers, members of Local 475 of the

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, a large percentage of them women and Negro, had waged a tough fight. They were out in daily mass picket lines and attracted wide support of unions in the CIO and unaffiliated and of prominent civic and religious leaders.

The settlement terms include a raise of four cents across the board, retroactive to May 1; a third week vacation for those with 15 years service and the UE's insurance and welfare plan paid entirely by the company.

The new plan provides for life, medical, surgical, hospitalization and disability insurance covering the entire family. Formerly the workers paid half of a less satisfactory plan. Payments by the workers had ranged from 58 to \$1.22 a week.

The full union shop replaces the modified union shop of the old contract. But no less important was the elimination of a "management prerogatives" clause that the company had sought to retain as a weapon for firing workers or invoking other forms of discipline without regard for the grievance and steward machinery.

VICTIMS' FAMILIES MEET AT WEEKEND

The Families of the Smith Act Victims Committee is holding a weekend conference at the Yugoslav-American Home to set up a national organization. The delegates will meet tomorrow and Sunday to map a program of activities against the Smith Act for the coming year and to elect national officers.

1,500 AT CALIF. PICNIC SPUR DRIVE TO FREE MRS. YATES

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—More than 1,500 persons attending the "Fight the Smith Act" picnic Sunday gave a last-minute spurt to the campaign to free Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates.

Scores of signed petitions to free Mrs. Yates were turned in at the admission table to leaders of the California Emergency Defense Committee and the Political Prisoners Welfare Committee, picnic sponsors.

A delegation will present the

appeals to U.S. Atty. Walter S. Rinnas tomorrow.

Main speaker at the picnic at the Croatian-American hall was Frank Carlson, one of the 14 working class leaders on trial under Smith Act charges.

Also on the program were the Eastside Youth Chorus, Lee Winter directing, and the Russian People's Chorus, Arthur Atkins directing.

Al Hammer was master of ceremonies.

Struggle in Brass Valley 3

MINE-MILL, UAW TALK JOINT ACTION

By GEORGE MORRIS
(Third and last of a series)

WATERBURY, Conn., July 24.—The struggle of the brass workers produced big news here yesterday. In response to a call of the general office of the United Automobile Workers, representatives of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the UAW and AFL unions in Anaconda's chain of American Brass Co. plants, came together in Buffalo to consider ways and means for a common wage struggle against the company.

Mine-Mill announced from its office in Ansonia, Conn., where

one of the ABC plants under its contract is located, acceptance of the UAW's invitation. Mine-Mill's international representatives to the Buffalo conference are Irving Dichter, regional director, and Joseph Scioli, head of the Ansonia local.

The invitation received stated the object was to "strengthen your position and ours" in the stalled negotiations with ABC.

The UAW's call came at the direction of its Copper and Brass Council which coordinates its units in the industry. Invited to the conference initiated by the UAW are the CIO union's ABC locals in Waterbury, Detroit and New Toronto, Ont., Mine-Mill's locals in Ansonia, Toronto and Buffalo and an AFL federal local in the Kenosha, Wis., plant and the International Association of Ma-

chinists in the latter plant.

The call for a joint conference of these unions, two of which have been engaged in bitter mutual warfare for years, is something new. The only major recent precedents is the united wage struggle in the oil industry and Mine-Mill's own successful unity with AFL craft unions in last year's great copper strike. It reverses the trend of cutthroat raiding and division within the brass field since 1947.

THE CONFERENCE at Buffalo may affect a small sector of the vast front over which 1,300,000 UAW-CIO members are spread. But if this united front becomes a reality, it may point to a new general unity trend.

This united front of several

thousand workers would have a tremendous effect for Connecticut. The 23,000 brass workers are a big segment of the state's labor movement. Their effectiveness, since the division and

(Continued on Page 4)

JOINT MEETING

BUFFALO, July 23.—AFL, CIO and unaffiliated unions in plants of Anaconda's American Brass Co. met here yesterday and after an exchange of views agreed to hold another meeting in an effort to reach agreement on common action against the company.

Invited by the UAW, the meeting consisted of representatives of three UAW locals, three locals of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (unaffiliated) and one local under an AFL contract.

Living Cost Index Hits New High

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The cost of living rang up a new high on the government's price index today. A rise of 0.3 percent was recorded for the 30-day period ending June 15. This pushed the index to 189.6 percent of 1933-39 prices, 0.5 point above the previous record set last January.

The new index reading was 4.4 percent above the January, 1951, level. Under the wage control law, workers are entitled to negotiate for this percentage increase.

Prices going up during the 30-day period were for goods and services, food, rent, fuel, electricity and refrigeration.

The sharpest rises were recorded for such things as doctor fees, hospital rates, laundry service and streetcar fares. Food went up 0.3 percent.

Prices in mid-June generally were 11.4 percent higher than just before the start of the Korea war.

SCAB FISHING CREWS QUIT AS STRIKEBREAKER DROWNS

Lured by the promise of "big money," Edward Nathaniel Lewis, 19-year-old Negro and a member of a family of 15, signed on a scab menhaden fishing expedition. He was brought home to Hilton Village, Warwick, County, Virginia, in a coffin, a victim of drowning.

William Levner, organizer of the International Fur & Leather Workers in the Virginia district of the 5,000 striking menhaden fishermen, told the Daily Worker that this was the latest mishap among inexperienced men that the fishing companies have recruited in their futile effort to break the strike.

Levner witnessed the tragic scene at the Lewis home, when the body was brought to the parents.

The Virginia papers didn't carry a word on the drowning. But strikebreaking crews of at least two fishing vessels, including the Swan of the Reedville Canning Co. on which Lewis worked, quit as soon as they heard of the accident.

Levner said the strike of the 5,000 Negro fishermen in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia remains solid. A small number that had trickled toward boats have quit. What fishing is taking place is with men recruited in other areas.

The big majority of the workers have managed to find other work since the strike began two months ago. Those still idle are getting full support from locals of the IFLWU. No one starves, Levner said.

At Port Monmouth, N. J.,

where J. Howard Smith Co., owner of the largest fishing fleet has one of its processing plants, picketing continues and the plant is shut. Organizers of the IFLWU said living quarters were found for every one of the 60 Negro families evicted when they struck.

IFLWU organizers are facing terror and jail at the company's northern plants. They were driven out of Amaganset, L. I., by police with drawn guns.

Five organizers were held incommunicado overnight in jail in Lewis, Del. of which the mayor is Otis Smith, one of the J. Howard Smith Co. family.

A similar reception met IFLWU organizers on an island off Egg Harbor, N. J., near Atlantic City, where the workers in the plant are reported held in virtual isolation.

300 Strike at Army Pier in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, July 24.—More than 300 AFL warehousemen walked out today at the Army-leased Clairmont terminal pier in a dispute over contract grievance.

Police said at least three ships were tied up at the pier as a result of the walkout.

The strikers, members of Local 1478, International Longshoremen's Association, staged an eight-day rank-and-file strike at the Army-leased pier last month.

HOW 20 READERS CIRCULATE 365 'WORKERS' EVERY WEEK

Twenty members of a Freedom of the Press club in Chicago circulate 365 Workers each week. Read how they do it in The Worker this weekend.

East Germany

(Continued from Page 2)

this people, already being released and responsible for the tremendous varieties of goods in the shops. There were also older people from the offices and from neighborhoods in the line of march, in whose faces you could see a personal triumph over Hitler, after the long years in the "K-Z," the concentration camps.

The musicians—the little, wizened men and the big, beefy ones with the sweat glistening on their bald pates, peering through heavy rimmed glasses at their flutes and pumping on their clarinets—they looked for a moment like the band of any Brewery Local in an American Labor Day parade. But in the white and red banners behind them: "Es Lebe Die Deutsche Arbeiterklasse: Vorwärts zum Sozialismus!", you glimpsed the heartache of 75 years of a people's struggle, now approaching victory at last.

And the huge portraits of Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Wilhelm Pieck (the Republic's president and the SED chairman) symbolized the tremendous meaning of this alliance which stretches from central Europe to the far Pacific, an alliance changing the world, realizing Lenin's dreams.

PRODUCTIVITY

To build the foundations of Socialism has complicated and drastic consequences, both in domestic and external aspects. The key problem is productivity.

In the DSR, the share of industry which is nationalized has risen from 73 percent in 1950 to 81 percent this year; the job is to make these factories hum, though raw materials from their natural source, western Germany, are cut off; this explains the great celebrations here when a new process of getting coke from soft brown lignite was developed here.

It also means overcoming the severe shortage of highly-skilled technical management; that is why wage rates for all experts and intellectual work have been doubled at the end of June.

It means enrolling new workers (especially women) and giving them equal rights.

And building Socialism implies changes in the land—going over from individual farming to producers cooperatives as rapidly as possible, though without use of force, Walter Ulbricht warned—except where the big farmers resort to sabotage.

To make agriculture more productive and thus keep living standards going up with productivity requires mechanization, and the Soviet Union has pledged to help in this respect.

The report of SED co-chairman Otto Grotewohl stressed the need for drastic administrative changes to abolish bureaucracy.

New cultural winds must clear the old atmosphere. For everywhere in the Socialist world, as in the workingclass movements of Western Europe, it is keenly understood that Man's work is quickened by the impact of literature and art on the mind and heart, as the great poet, Johannes Becher, made plain in his report to the conference.

Too many German writers rest on the well-deserved laurels of their anti-Hitler achievements in exile, it is felt. Not enough take the example of the veteran miner and writer, Hans Marchwitz, who left a diplomatic post to live with the Max-Hütte steel workers and whose novel about this "first Socialist city" will soon appear.

World of Labor

by George Morris



(Continued from Page 3)

strife began to take its toll, had been greatly weakened. The brass companies, most of them dominated by the big copper mining companies, enjoyed a Roman holiday—eliminating jobs (8,000 for the period); speeding up the workers; retiming jobs at will, chiseling on peace rates and treating the workers with contempt on all other counts.

The workers soon discovered that shifting from a union the papers called "red" to one led by outspoken anti-Communists, (first the Shipbuilding Union of the CIO, then the UAW) did not get them the respect they expected. But to get a turnaround of a full year, and then to be forced to strike for a contract that should have been in effect a year earlier, is more than the most conservative worker had bargained for.

So the frequent appeals of Mine-Mill for joint action became more and more attractive to the UAW workers, including many of their local leaders.

LAST WEEK, I learned, a delegation of the strikers, which included Sid Monti, president of the striking Scovill local, and George Cunningham, head of the non-striking ABC local in Waterbury, went to see Walter Reuther and his associates in the top leadership. In addition to asking for financial aid to the six-week strike (which they received) they proposed the joint action invitation to Mine-Mill. Their proposal was accepted.

The new attitude, if made real, can have the immediate effect of showing the brass companies that they can no longer exploit the division among the workers. It will shift energies from inter-union warfare against the companies. It can set an example that the labor movement as a whole needs today. It can lead to a quick victory in the current UAW strike.

I had been in this area a number of times since 1947 when the now gone shipbuilding union injected the costly strife. At times it seemed as though the antagonisms enflamed by the strife would never subside.

But I noticed a definitely changed spirit now. Many of the local leaders of the UAW, themselves former Mine-Mill members and militants, are no longer drawing much distinction between the unions. A Mine-Mill officer can now walk into a UAW local's office and be greeted with a smile and a grand hello. Mine-Mill help is welcomed in the strike.

I also noticed that many Mine-Mill members who either voluntarily or by force of circumstances, switched to the UAW, did not forget the progressive traditions and militancy they were taught in the union that first organized them.

I DON'T WANT to give the impression that suspicions and antagonisms are a thing of the past. Certain of the UAW's top people in the state are losing no opportunity to keep the red-

baiting pot boiling. And there are even some people (very few I am glad to report) on the left side of the fence, who can't forget the past and are reluctant to see much good on the right side. But the general trend, spurred by the difficulties of labor struggle today, is toward finding a path to cooperation.

If the brass unions don't find a way for common action they'll get nowhere. They are split several ways—Mine-Mill, UAW-CIO, UAW-AFL (Bridgeport Brass) and several other AFL, CIO or unaffiliated groups. And no less important is the main copper union—Mine-Mill.

There is no question but that the brass workers, no matter which union they belong to, are among the most militant workers. The Scovill strikers certainly showed it. In the first days, they came out in mass picket lines of as many as 2,500. They have shut off the maintenance and office force in reply to the company's refusal to enter into a maintenance agreement. There is a spirit of solidarity within their ranks which you can see by the large number of Negro and women strikers involved in the strike machinery. Company ads and other pro-company poison has had no effect upon them. Religious or political differences don't affect their solidarity.

The spirit among the Scovill workers is typical of what you'll find among any group of other brass workers. But it is now becoming recognized that militancy without unity isn't enough.

After costly experience, interest now shifts toward joint action against the big companies, and mutual aid in struggles. And that is a fine omen. It was in Connecticut's brass valley that the first shots were fired in the 1946 raiding operations that eventually spread to plague unions with millions of members.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES' Anne O'Hare McCormick, writing from the Democratic convention, observes that "There has been no debate in this gathering on foreign policy, and this also has to be expected." At least 90 percent of the American people (the Gallup Poll said 70 percent plus over a year ago, and it's risen since) want the Korean war ended; a majority would welcome big-power talks to bar a third world war, but there was "no debate" at the Democratic convention. They knew before they got there that they're united—against the people... It's reported that some delegates are "suspicious" that Stevenson and his backers "planned the whole campaign with a view to getting the nomination with the least trouble."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE front-pages an explanation of "Why Malik Is Still Here." When the Soviet diplomat postponed his vacation sailing home, papers hinted darkly at reasons ranging from a Kremlin "order" to reach a Korean truce (as if everyone didn't know who's stalling that) to the imminent downfall of the Soviet government. The Tribune now explains that Malik's waiting to be relieved by his deputy, S. K. Tsarapkin, "delayed in leaving Russia because his aunt is ill." Just another anti-Soviet, aunty-climax.

THE NEWS runs a very expensive, full-page ad which reads: "Tommy Manville, Jr. is no longer responsible for any bills incurred by his ninth wife, Anita Eden Manville." The workers of the Manville asbestos company can reflect on the real meaning of a capitalist "way of life" which permits them to sweat out their days so that a Tommy Manville can toss away money in a public exhibition of his—and the idle rich generally—ugly morality.

THE POST is already busy faking the Democratic platform, which is a cynical sellout of civil rights. The "liberal-labor coalition" has won, exults the Post, the Dixiecrats are "defensive and divided." Of course this great "victory" means no pledge to end the Korean war, no promise to repeal the Smith and McCarran Acts, while the poor little Dixiecrats, whom the Post pretends to write off regularly, are as usual, in the driver's seat, pressing hard as a result of winning an anti-FEPC plank.

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson reports that "one of the heaviest pressures on Stevenson to run came from Chicago publishers Marshall Field, Jr., who backed Eisenhower for the Republican nomination.... As against this, see the Post's little fairy tale of Stevenson, the man "without any commitment to any boss, bloc or big interest group."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM, ancient the Democrats' FEPC plank, says "the 1948 plank was not carried out and the prospects for the 1952 plank appear to be no better." And just in case you think only the Democrats are lying, the pro-GOP paper boasts that platforms are just "documents of convenience." What price Wall St. morality? —R. F.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman



Middle East Events Bare Perfidy of Both Parties

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to reconcile the actual role of the bipartisan Washington Administration in the Middle East with the pledges of the Republican and Democratic platforms in respect to that region. Consider first the pledges in regards to the United Nations, and how they affect the Middle East.

The Republican Party platform promises support of the United Nations to help it become "a place where differences would be harmonized by honest discussion and a means for collective security under agreed concepts of justice." The Democratic Party platform also pledges efforts to strengthen the United Nations.

But in practice, when the Arab-Asian bloc of nations sought a session of the UN General Assembly to hear the grievances of Tunisia against French imperialism, Washington organized an absentee bloc which defeated this plea, and later voted with Britain and France and its Latin American satellites against the Arab-Asian appeal. This, in effect, denied the Tunisians an opportunity to state their case. It recalls Washington's dictation to the rump Security Council in June, 1950, which denied the North Koreans the right to state their case, and Washington's repeated refusals to permit the representatives of People's China to present their views.

SUCH DEEDS cannot possibly be squared with the aims ascribed to Washington by Mrs.

Eleanor Roosevelt in her speech at the Democratic Party convention. "It would be shameful," she declared, "for our country not to work with other nations in an effort to bring about recognition and acceptance throughout the world of standards and values, many of which we already have but which are not enjoyed by human beings everywhere."

Yet that is precisely what Washington's delegation to the United Nations, of whom Mrs. Roosevelt is a member, did in the case of the Arab-Asian appeal.

Washington's action in this case sharply contrasted with the vigor and persistence with which Washington acted in the International Court of Justice on behalf of contracts in Morocco which are profitable to Wall Street war-profiteering corporations!

There is a great lack of principle here; in the one case, French imperialism is supported; in the other case French imperialism is opposed. The common denominator in both cases is the stake of Wall Street imperialism.

It is little wonder that Iraq's Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas denounced a gangup of Wall Street with British and French imperialism against the colonial and semi-colonial peoples of the Middle East. "We cannot predict what will be the result of a prolonged, adamant and unfair treatment," he said. "But we can say with absolute certainty that such treatment is

practiced and condoned now in a large area of the so-called free part of the world."

BOTH PARTY platforms also pledge assistance to the peoples of the Middle East. What kind of assistance is it, however, which seeks to monopolize the resources of these countries, to corrupt and bribe the ruling classes, and to convert the peoples into cannon fodder and forced labor for the benefit of the war program of the big Wall Street trusts?

It is this policy which underlies the present developments in Iran and Egypt. In every country where Washington offers "assistance," a reign of police terror is instituted against the Communists, peace forces and militant trade unionists.

For instance, among the leading pro-peace fighters of the Middle East imprisoned since Washington stepped up its "aid" are Yussef Helmi, Cairo lawyer, and Saad el-Din Kemal, Egyptian delegate to last year's youth congress in Berlin, and Ahmed Taha Ahmed, Egyptian trade union council secretary general; Dr. Mustapha Amin, head of Syria's Peace Committee, and Halil Hariri, Syrian trade unionist; Hassan Nabulsi, head of Jordan's Peace Committee, and Fuad Nassar, leader of Jordan's Communist Party; Abd el-Razik Sheikh Ali, Iraqi poet who attended the Berlin youth rally.

Can anyone really argue sanely that such a policy is necessary to defend the security of the United States? Of course not. But it does make Wall Street's profits more secure at the cost of the independence of all these nations.

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OLYMPIC PEACE SPIRIT

NOT EVEN THE MALICE of the New York Times editors can hide from us the fact that the Helsinki Olympics are an inspiring demonstration of noble sportsmanship, friendship among athletes of all nations, and fraternization of men and women who don't share the hunger of the generals for bloody "crusades."

It makes us proud when we read that the hard-muscled athletes of the Amapolis crew which crossed the line first had exchanged shirts with the Russian crewmen in the traditional good-will of the sport. Our young athletes apparently don't share the official view that Russians are "slaves" and "monsters" whom we must get ready to "liberate" by murdering their wives and children and setting fire to their cities. Face to face, the men and women of the nations of the world shake hands with the instinctive good will on which the hope for world peace can be based. Who but a mean-spirited hack, or an immoral creature, could recoil with anger at these scenes of friendship and brand them as "Communist peace propaganda," peace being apparently a most hated thing.

Yet while our young athletes at Helsinki carry the Stars and Stripes to athletic glory in many of the events, evil men give orders for the bombing of new Korean cities and homes, and order jet bombers to shake the fist of violence along the coastal towns of People's China. While our men and women at Helsinki catch the inspiration of a world living in brotherhood and peace, the evil men show by their bloodstained provocations that they fear peace as they fear nothing else.

But we believe that the Olympic spirit of peaceful competition will yet stay the hands of the criminals who seek to spread war and bring national disaster to the American people.

BATTLES IN THE PRIMARIES

COALITIONS OF PROGRESSIVE, labor, Negro people and independent forces within the two old parties have come up with four primary struggles within these major parties of special importance to the people of New York state.

These contests will be decided on Primary Day, Aug. 19, which means that the battle is on now and needs the immediate attention of progressive forces throughout the city.

One of them involves the only state legislator who has fought consistently, boldly and competently for the needs of the people in Albany, State Sen. William Bianchi of Manhattan's 22d senatorial district. Sen. Bianchi, who has American Labor Party endorsement, is fighting the arch-reactionary elements who control the Republican Party in his area for the GOP nomination.

This was refused him by the GOP leadership in line with the bi-partisan policy of trying to isolate the ALP by barring all coalitions with it.

The campaign for Bianchi thus represents a direct attack against this bi-partisan effort to hinder development of coalition of progressive forces.

It also represents a struggle to send back to the Senate the man who led the state-wide fight against the Hughes-Brees law crippling unemployment insurance, against the phony Dewey rent control law, against the burdensome program of increased sales and other "nuisance" taxes, against jimmie in Stuyvesant Town, and for several measures vital to the needs of the people.

The other three primary fights are the fruit of the militant, united front movement among the Negro people, allied with progressive labor, for Negro representation in Albany.

In Harlem's 21st senatorial district, Julius Archibald is entered in the Democratic primary in an effort to break through the lily-white State Senate setup. He is backed by labor, by the Negro people and by independent elements within the Democratic Party.

Similarly, in Queens, Dr. Frederick Bell is fighting for the Democratic nomination. There has never been an elected Negro official from that borough.

And in Harlem's 12th A.D., an outstanding Negro leader, Carl Lawrence, who has ALP backing, is battling the machine for the Democratic nomination, too.

These are important election battles whose result will be largely determined in three weeks, not an Election Day.

A PROGRAM TO DEFEND AMERICA

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



Red Cross Aide Says Unity of World Can Ban Atom, Germ War

TORONTO, July 24.—Proof that the principle of unanimity is fully possible between socialist and capitalist countries on the subject of world peace and the prohibition of atomic and biological weapons was given at a press conference here by Count Bonabes de Rouge, general secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Speaking to newsmen at Toronto's Royal York Hotel, scene of the 18th International Red Cross Conference, de Rouge discounted persistent commercial press inspired stories seeking to prejudice the conference with talk of a pending "split" in Red Cross.

"There is absolutely no indication there will be any split in the Red Cross," de Rouge said. "It would be premature to suggest such a thing and absolutely absurd to say so." He drove home his point by quoting extensively from international Red Cross resolutions endorsed at the 1948 Stockholm 17th conference; and the Monte Carlo, Monaco, meetings of October, 1950, of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Under the heading "The Red Cross and Peace," the Stockholm conference resolution unanimously reaffirmed its "abhorrence of war . . . and its determination to work constantly for the development of that international understanding, which would bring about an enduring peace amongst all the nations of the world."

In Section 2 of this resolution the conference adopted the declaration of the 20th session of the Board of Governors of the League which declared:

"The history of mankind shows that the campaign against the terrible scourge of war cannot achieve success if it is limited to the political sphere. Faced with the ever-increasing deadly effectiveness of chemical, biological, bacteriological or atomic weapons of total warfare, the opposing forces must strive to avert this terrible catastrophe by every available means. Peace is not simply the absence of a state of war; it must be won in hard combat by tireless exertion day after day in the most varied fields of human activity."

At the Monte Carlo meeting on Oct. 19, 1950, a draft resolution proposed by the Soviet delegation and seconded by the U.S. delegates read in part:

"The Board of Governors earnestly repeats its appeal to all

governments promptly to adopt and maintain effective undertakings that will prohibit and prevent the use of non-directed weapons, atomic energy, and similar forces for the purpose of warfare as being incompatible with the honor and conscience of all peoples."

TORONTO, July 24.—Condemnation of the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (a group of Swiss businessmen) and not the Red Cross as such, was the chief content of Soviet criticism at the UN, according to Canadian Red Cross Commissioner Dr. W. Stuart Stanbury.

Replying to a newsman's questions at a press conference recently held at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Dr. Stanbury said, "Invariably the criticism has been against the International Committee and not against the Red Cross."

Steady efforts through New York Times stories to build up a "bait Red Cross" theme on the part of the Soviet Union and delegations from the People's Democracies have been meeting frequent refutation by top Red Cross officials like Stanbury.

The work of subverting Red Cross is now seen to stem from the U. S. government and not the socialist governments. This was borne out when the news broke that as late as last fall of last year, the standing commission of Red Cross switched the site of this year's conference from Washington to Toronto.

Red Cross officials told the Canadian Tribune that operation of the McCarran Act precluded the work of the conference, and that the U. S. would create serious difficulties blocking delegations to Washington. Hence the change.

No difficulties in seating of delegations were expected, according to Count Bonabes de Rouge, secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies. All governments adhering to the Geneva conventions are by right members of the conference and have the right to a single vote. Each national Red Cross or Red Crescent Society also has a vote. As many delegates can be seated as desired.

Significantly this year the U. S. government, which is not a signatory to the Geneva convention of 1925 prohibiting chemical and germ war, will of its own accord not be officially accredited as a

delegation. They will be present as observers only.

KOREAN DELEGATES

Three North Korean government delegates, who are expected to present evidence of germ warfare conducted by the U. S. have been granted courtesy visas by the Canadian government for the duration of the conference. One of them is a bacteriologist; the other a member of the central committee of the North Korean Labor Party; and the third the editor of the Party newspaper.

In discussing accreditation of delegation Dr. Stanbury said there could be real protest in the case of seating the delegates from Formosa for Chiang Kai-shek.

"From a strictly practical standpoint it would be wrong to recognize the Formosa government only. A government should be able to implement the Geneva conventions and the Formosa government cannot do so since it is not on the mainland," he added.

The 19-strong delegation from People's China is headed by Mme. Li Teh Chuan, president of the Chinese Red Cross and Minister of Health of the Republic. She is the widow of the famous Christian General Feng.

A commentator from Radio Peking is also included on the delegation, which is a joint Red Cross and government-sponsored one.

Eight delegates make up the government and Red Cross groups from the Soviet Union. They are headed by B. M. Zonov for the government. Lt. Gen. Nikolai V. Slavin leads the Red Cross group. During World War II he acted as chief liaison officer between the Red Army and the Western armies.

Delegations are present or expected from Bulgaria, Romania, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland.

Asked what points of the agenda would provide the most spirited debate, Count de Rouge and Dr. Stanbury drew attention to reports about the work of the International Committee and those covering the operation of the Geneva conventions.

Two conferences are in progress. They opened yesterday and will continue to Aug. 9. Sessions of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies are also being held.

The first plenary session of the International Red Cross Conference itself opens this Saturday.

NAVY CREW

(Continued from Page 1)

with a red velvet banner inscribed, "From the Russian rowing team in the XV Olympics."

Bill Fields, of Forsythe, Ga., and stroke Ed Stevens of Detroit, posed for pictures with their arms around the waist of Marie Guaritz, a pretty Soviet swimmer and everybody smiling. They were formally presented. After a tour of the grounds the feast began, in addition to the main steak course, there was caviar, rich tomato salads, fresh vegetables, fish and cheese. On the wall hung big pictures of Stalin and Molotov and other Soviet government leaders.

At the end of the feast, Vladimir Kuchmenko rose and said:

"Welcome, friends from America. We are happy for these friendships we have made on the water. We want the sportsmen of Russia and the sportsmen of America always to compete in this friendly spirit."

The Americans applauded the sentiment heartily.

Tonight most of the Annapolis crew came back to the Soviet camp for a concert. Said Coach Callow: "We enjoyed the lunch so much we thought we'd come back for the evening."

Demos

(Continued from Page 2)

NY) who was muttering angrily among his friends about the sellout on FEPC, failed to make the statement he promised. Walter White, head of the NAACP who has been the chief spokesman for the coalition, was quoted by a radio commentator this morning as being "satisfied" with the plank.

The Kefauver camp, which found the FEPC plank highly acceptable, desired to offer a minority report on two planks. As Sen. Kefauver explained it at a press conference this morning, he proposed that the plank on crime and corruption be strengthened by tightening the lobby registration law and by setting up a permanent Senate-House investigating committee. He had another plank, too, which assailed McCarthyism and those who indulge in character assassination.

A Kefauver delegate, member of the platform committee, filed his minority report signed by 12 members of the committee, handing it to Rayburn and was told it was all in order. The delegate, together with 12 speakers was on the rostrum. Rep. John McCormack of Massachusetts concluded the reading of the platform.

Sam Rayburn, however, simply blinked his eyes, ignored the minority spokesmen, and called for a voice vote on the total document.

The Kefauver leaders, although silenced did try to make a fight. The same cannot be said for the alleged champions of civil rights. Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota did not utter a peep during the adopt of the watered-down civil rights plank.

It was the same with the seating of the white-supremacy delegations. When the showdown on Texas came, Sen. Blair Moody and Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Rep. Roosevelt of New York were silent as the Tomb.

"The liberals have cut out throats," said Maury Maverick, leader of the pro-civil rights Texas faction. But he said it to pawmen, not from the microphone, because since his credentials were not recognized by the convention officials he had neither voice nor vote. "Add they are cutting their own throats, too," Maverick added.

The Mississippi white supremacists were not even contested and the credentials report which seated them went through without question.

The language of the civil rights plank has to be read against the background of the demand of Walter White and his collaborators

that they would accept no plank which retreated from 1948 and that they insisted that it must go further than 1948 in specifying an FEPC with enforcement powers.

The weasel-worded "civil rights" plank was to the liking of the Dixiecrats putting emphasis on "cooperation," declaring that ending racism "requires the cooperative efforts of individual citizens and action by state and local governments." Almost as an afterthought, the plank adds: "It also requires federal action."

The plank studiously avoids mention of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission with real enforcement powers. All of this is a complete retreat from 1948.

It is obvious that the platform has been tailored to fit the position of Illinois Adlai Stevenson who was expected to receive a majority of delegate votes on an early ballot.

On civil rights, Stevenson has said: "I feel strongly that this is the first responsibility of the states themselves."

With the steamroller in high gear for the nomination of Stevenson, many delegates are commenting caustically about the so-called "draft." Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, still a rival of Stevenson, said the draft was "not a pure draft" and that it has been "staged."

Kefauver called it a "synthetic draft."

The show of reluctance by Stevenson was of course calculated. It seems clear the Illinois governor did not want the nomination as the "gift" of President Truman. To accept the nomination on those terms would have linked Stevenson too closely with the Truman machine which because of the corruption issue and the Korean war issue, would have been a liability.

Despite the talk of the so-called great power wielded by labor in this convention, partly the result of a deep misunderstanding of what was actually involved in the Barkley incident the unionists here are virtually ignored, and especially by the Stevenson machine. The Illinois governor has made no commitments to the trade union leaders, just as he has made none to the Negro leaders.

Both Kefauver and Averell Harriman have courted labor, and Harriman has gone all out in his pledges to Negro leaders. Both labor and the Negro organizations would prefer either of these two to Stevenson, and it is a measure of their impotence here that they are finding themselves with nowhere to go, as the voting looms, except to go along with Stevenson.

Consequently, the CIO and AFL officials here passed the word late Wednesday that unionists who are delegates here should feel free to vote for any one of three—Stevenson, Harriman or Kefauver.

In the affair which led to Vice-President Alben Barkley's withdrawal from the race, the labor representatives were smeared as a result of a little maneuver by Truman. Earlier the President had assured Barkley that he was "acceptable" to him. Barkley chose to regard this as an endorsement. But when he learned that Truman also considered Harriman and Stevenson "acceptable," Barkley phoned the White House for an explanation.

Truman was not averse to having his vote cast for Barkley on the first ballot, but, at this stage of the nominations fight, it began to look as if Russell, Harriman and Kefauver might swing to Barkley to stop Stevenson. Therefore it was necessary from Truman's point of view to kill the Barkley candidacy.

Truman did this by putting the blame on labor, asserting to Barkley that while he had no objections to him, the unionists had vetoed him as being "too old." John L. Lewis apparently was taken in by this maneuver and instead of denouncing Truman for doublecrossing Barkley he poured it on George Harrison and the other labor officials here.

The hopes of the Kefauver camp

to get a working coalition with the Harriman camp to stop Stevenson was destined to fail from the beginning. Harriman's main bloc of delegates are from New York and they are more in the pocket of Paul Fitzpatrick than in Harriman's. Fitzpatrick not only blocked any close deal with Kefauver but made it clear to newsmen that after a courtesy vote to Harriman on the first ballot, most of the delegates would be in Stevenson's column on the second ballot.

What has escaped most correspondents here is that, as Kefauver says, the Stevenson draft is strictly synthetic. It was begun deliberately last winter by Wall Street's smartest strategists, the same crowd who picked Eisenhower and worked for his nomination by the GOP.

The big buildup of Stevenson from a relatively unknown midwestern governor to Presidential candidate timber was launched by Henry Luce with his "Time" and "Life" magazines and by the "New York Times" last March.

Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

France, Schade and Chataway of Britain.

A little while later the Czech national anthem sounded again as his wife eclipsed the old record by 15 feet in the javelin. The Soviet trio benched behind her also broke the old mark. Shirley Strickland De La Hunt of Australia failed to match her new world record in winning the 80 meter high hurdles, with Golu-bichnaja of the USSR second. No Americans reached the finale in the javelin or hurdles.

Czermak, a new Hungarian star, broke the world mark set by his mentor, Nemeth, in the 1948 games. The latter finished third.

All three Americans, led by Mal Whitfield, qualified for tomorrow's semi-final in the 400 meter race. Ollie Matson and Gene Cole also made it, though the Jamaicans, Rhoden and McKeslev, loom too formidable for any U. S. sweep. Whitfield will be going after a double, having already won the 800 meters.

Two of our three entries in the 1500 meters qualified for Saturday's final. Warren Drentzler of Michigan State won his heat and Bob McMillen of Los Angeles finished second.

FINALS

HAMMER THROW: 1. Czermak, Hungary, 60:34 meters (197 ft. 11.64 inches—new world and Olympic record); 2. Storch, Germany, 58:08; 3. Nemet, Hungary, 57:74; 4. Dadak, Czechoslovakia, 56:01; 5. Rejkin, USSR, 56:55; 6. Wolf, Germany, 56:49.

5,000 METERS: 1. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 14:06.6 (new Olympic record); 2. Minoun, France, 14:07.4; 3. Schade, Germany, 14:08.6; 4. Pirrie, Britain, 14:18.0; 5. Chataway, Britain, 14:18.0; 6. Perry, Australia, 14:28.6.

110 METER HURDLES: 1. Dillard, U.S., 13.7 (new Olympic record); 2. Davis, U.S., 13.7; 3. Bernard, U.S., 14.1; 4. Bulanchik, USSR, 14.5; 5. Wienberg, Australia, 14.7; 6. Doubleday, Australia, 14.8.

80 METER WOMENS HURDLES: 1. Strickland, Australia, 10.9; 2. Golubichnaja, USSR, 11.1; 3. Saider, Germany, 11.1; 4. Seonbuchner, Germany, 11.2; 5. V. Desforages, Britain, 11.6 (Blankers-Koen, the Netherlands, pulled up).

WOMEN'S JAVELIN: 1. Dana Zatopkova, Czechoslovakia, 50.47 meter (165 ft. 7.08 inches, new Olympic record); 2. Alexandra Chodina, USSR, 50.01; 3. Elena Gorchakova, USSR, 49.76; 4. Galina Zybina, USSR, 48.35; 5. Lilly Kelsby, Denmark, 48.23; 6. Marlin Mueller, Germany, 44.37.

FIELD HOCKEY, FINAL STANDINGS: 1. India; 2. The Netherlands; 3. Britain; 4. Pakistan; fifth and sixth place to be decided in consolation game tomorrow.

1,392 Stricken with Polio in Week

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The U. S. Public Health Service reported today that 1,392 people were stricken with infantile paralysis last week, a new record for the year.

The agency said the new cases brought to 5,506 the total reported since the beginning of the "disease" year on April 5. This compared with 3,351 for the same period last year and 5,313 for this period in 1949, the last "bad" polio year.

The 1,392 cases reported last week compared to 794 reported in the corresponding week a year ago.

Decreases were reported in two danger states—from 38 to 22 in Florida and from 296 to 243 in Texas.

The health service said, however, that the peak in both Florida and Texas usually is reached in August and so the decrease may not continue.

Other states reporting large numbers of new cases included Iowa with 82, New York with 68, Ohio with 69, Illinois with 46, Michigan with 58, Nebraska with 55, Kentucky with 73, Mississippi with 51, Louisiana with 83, Oklahoma with 46 and California with 59.

Trial of '76'

(Continued from Page 3)

water theory" was actually referred to.

But it was a theory that the Marxists vigorously opposed. It is set forth in this quotation from Lenin in the Zetkin booklet:

"You must be aware of the famous theory that in Communist society the satisfaction of sexual desires, of love, will be as simple and unimportant as drinking a glass of water. This glass of water theory has made our young people mad, quite mad. It has proved fatal to many young boys and girls. Its adherents maintain that it is Marxist. . . .

"I think this glass of water theory is completely un-Marxist and, moreover, anti-social. In sexual life there is not only simple nature to be considered but also cultural characteristics, whether they are of a high or low order."

The court did not let the jury to hear the above quotation. It learned of it only through McTernan's references to it during his argument.

It became clear, however, that Matusow had jumbled several ideas together, and offered the fabrication as "evidence" that Marxists advocate "force and violence."

BARS FOSTER QUOTE

Judge Edward J. Dimock yesterday denied McTernan the right to read to the jury passages from William Z. Foster's book, "Twilight of World Capitalism" to refute Matusow's story that Beatrice Siskind, who was deported to Poland, voiced advocacy of violence in a class in the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Defense attorney Frank Serri declared the judge's ruling actually

barred the defense from showing what the Communist Party actually taught.

"You can do this when you put in your case," the judge replied.

Serri asked: "Why not put it in now and show this witness is not telling the truth?"

Later, however, the judge ordered the prosecution to produce Matusow's written reports to the FBI on matters dealing with the Siskind class and an alleged speech by Henry Winston. McTernan had asked for production of this document. The judge said he would examine the document and if it contradicted the witness' testimony he would permit McTernan to question the witness about it.

Clothing Union Asks Gov't Act On Beatings

LIVINGSTON, Tenn., July 24

(FP). — Federal intervention has been demanded by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the beating here of two union organizers involved in the Livingston Shirt Co. campaign.

One of those beaten was Mrs. Daisy Pennington, a grandmother. The other organizer who took a beating was Cleron Smith. The incident occurred after the regional NLRB set aside an election at the plant because the union had not been given an equal opportunity to present its case to the 700 workers employed by the shirt factory.

The union swore out warrants against two sons and the son-in-law of a guard at the plant, charging them with attacking the organizers. It also charged that the owner of the plant witnessed the attack and made no effort to stop it. Neither the sheriff's office nor the state police who were in Livingston intervened, despite evidence presented by the union.

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TRAVEL

WOMAN going to California during Aug. to Oct. 1953. Would like to share ride with person going at that time. Give details in letter. Write Box 104, The Worker.

Shaw Play on 1885 Landlords, Slums Throws Light on Today

By HARRY RAYMOND

It was in 1885 when Bernard Shaw first turned his hand to the art of playwriting. He wrote two acts of a play in the British Museum. Then, on advice of friends, he flung the work on a pile of unfinished manuscripts, concluding that play-writing was not his business.

But in 1892, when J. T. Grein, who had created a sensation with his London production of Ibsen's "Ghosts," sought a new play for his Independent Theatre, Shaw came up with just what was needed. He dug up his old two acts, added a third, and called the play "Widowers' Houses."

Grein was excited about it. It was something that had never been done before, a tragedy-comedy of slum landlordism. He produced it. The London Socialists received it with cheers. The conservatives hissed it fiercely.

Now, 60 years later, this first play of the great dramatist is being played again under the able direction of Mike Kellin in the Greenwich Mews Theatre in the Village Presbyterian Church and Temple, 141 W. 13 St.

It's all about English landlords,



G. B. SHAW

English slums, English rent collectors and English politicians as Shaw found them in the 1880s. But every New Yorker who has the good fortune of attending this play in the old church will recognize that landlords and slums have changed little since Shaw took his first healthy swipe at them.

The slums, which Shaw describes through the character

Lickcheese, actually exist in all their horror a city block from where I live today. And I have met right here in New York landlords and shyster political leaders who explain their filthy rent gouging with the same pat phrases as those voiced in the play by Sartorius, the London slum owner and ward healer.

R. Graham Brown, a talented young Negro actor, presents a convincing performance in the role of the youthful London aristocrat. Sy Travers gives a sturdy stylized portrayal of the landlord. Shirley Blanc is the vigorous and exciting woman in the case. Jerry Morris spurs the plays action as the shady middleman, and Stephan Giersch turns in a first rate acting job as the rent collector.

"Widowers' Houses" is not a lavish production, but it is good solid social drama. It is better theatre than you will find in any of the big Broadway houses during this summer season. Marc K. Heine, with an amazing economy, has designed a striking scenic set for the piece. It is a production that I highly recommend to those seeking an evening of good theatre. It runs Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Urge Lead Role For Negro in 'My Darlin' Aida'

Robert L. Joseph, producer of the forthcoming musical, "My Darlin' Aida," has been urged to sign one of the highly qualified Negro artists in the leading role. The request was made in a letter by the New York Council of the Arts, Science and Professions. The letter, signed by Walter Christman, director, follows:

"Dear Mr. Joseph: "It has come to our attention that a white singer has been signed for the leading role in your projected musical production known as "My Darlin' Aida." We understand that this role represents a Negro character and that your office announced auditions specifically for the purpose of finding a Negro performer.

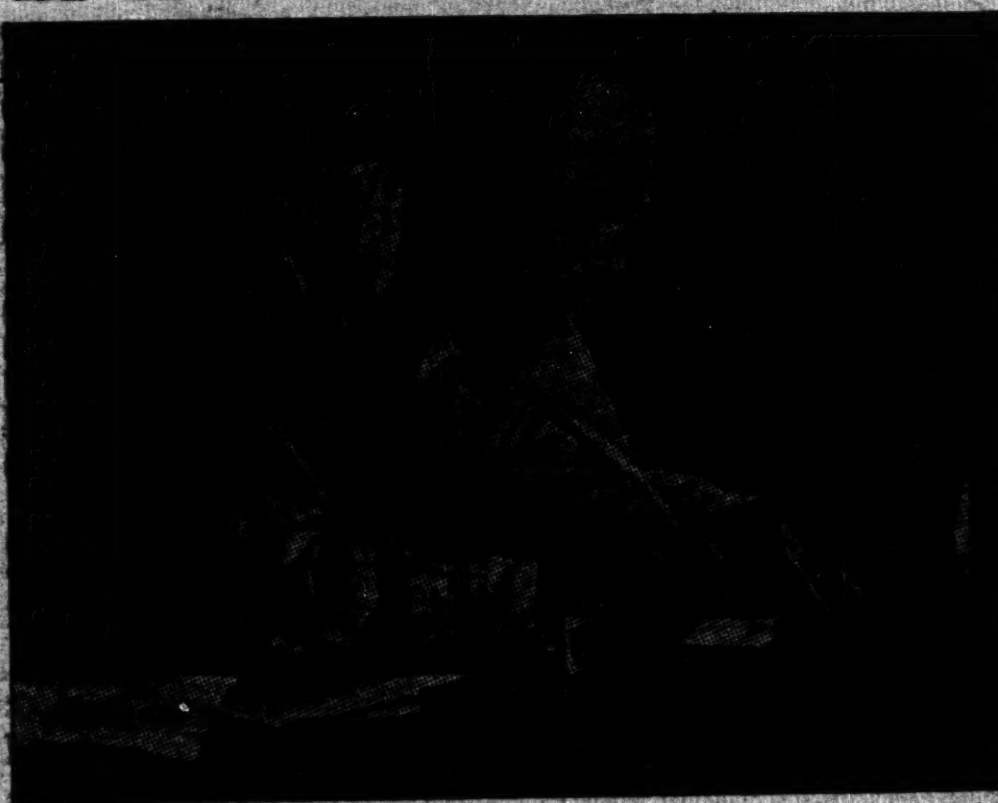
"It seems incredible, in view of the accomplishments of Negro artists in the musical field, that you were unable to find a Negro singer to fill the part.

"Because of recent statements on the employment of Negro actors by the League of New York Theatres, of which you are a member, and in view of similar resolutions by Actors' Equity Association, all of the performer's unions and the radio and television networks, it is incomprehensible that, with such a role open to a Negro artist, you should fail in your expressed responsibility.

"As a group of people involved in and concerned with the theatre, we strongly urge that you sign one of the highly qualified Negro artists who would be available for this role."



NEW SOVIET COLOR FILM AT STANLEY TOMORROW



SERGEI BONDARCHUK (above) plays the title role in the Soviet biographical film "Taras Shevchenko" opening at the Stanley Theatre tomorrow (Saturday). Produced by the Kiev Film Studios, the film describes the life and times of the great Ukrainian poet and patriot Shevchenko who lived in the era of Czar Nicholas I. The film is in color and was directed by Igor Savchenko. On the same program will be a color featurette titled "The Ukraine" and a documentary short, "May Day 1952."

CONDUCTOR DEAN DIXON GETS RECORDING CONTRACT

Dean Dixon, prominent conductor, has been signed to a Westminster Recording Co. contract.

Dixon has won the Alice Ditson (Columbia University) award for being the outstanding American

conductor. He has conducted the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Boston Symphony, Orchestra de la Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire, Paris and the Vienna Symphony, and has appeared in many cities here and abroad.

I. F. Stone Will Speak on the 3 Party Confabs

I. F. Stone, Daily Compass columnist, will set the theme of ASP's Carnegie Hall Prevue on July 31 by giving an eye-witness account of the three Chicago nominating conventions as they bear on the main issue of the elections—peace. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions' special ASPrevue is called "Peace,

Politics and Presidential Candidates."

Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical Union, will speak on "Labor's Stake in the Elections."

The ASPrevue will present several first performances including "The Bill of Wrongs," a satirical song, and a sketch.

Tickets at \$1.20, are on sale at the offices of the National Council ASP, 49 West 47 St., Murray Hill 7-2161.

Calif. Glaziers Win 15c Hike

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (FP)—Wage increases of 15 cent an hour were won by the AFL Glaziers and Glass Workers Union for workers in 12 California counties. Also included in the contract were a 7½ cent welfare fund, double-time for overtime after the first four hours and elimination of county differentials.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

PEOPLE ARE REALLY interested in the Olympics. The movies should be terrific. . . . Never so many phone calls asking for information, correct scores, latest results, etc., on any other sports event.

Harrison Dillard, the magnificent athlete from Baldwin-Wallace in Cleveland, is a happy man today and who can blame him? His heart has always been in the high hurdles, an event requiring the most painstaking technique and timing in addition to elasticity and sheer speed. Four years ago he was eliminated from participating in the hurdles when he stumbled in the final tryouts for the U.S. team. He turned to the 100 meter sprint, made the team, and turned in an astounding upset at London, winning the event. But it was not the same as the dream of winning in his specialty.

He didn't stumble in the trials this year. Four years later, a long time for an athlete who was already a mature man in '48, Harrison Dillard led home a 1-2-3 U.S. sweep, breaking the Olympic record. Congratulations!

QUITE A DAY for the Zatopek family. The slight ex-resistance hero and Czechoslovakian Communist leader, now in his thirties, out-Nurmi Paavo Nurmi himself in adding the 5,000 meter title to the 10,000 meter title he took Sunday, smashing both Olympic marks in so doing. What an ovation he must have gotten! And then up stepped Dana Zatopek, his wife, to smash the women's Olympic javelin record with her very first throw!

SOVIET WOMEN gymnasts followed close on the heels of the men by winning most of the honors in their events. On the parallel bars the Soviet women took 7 of the first 10 places, though Hungarian women took first and third. Similarly in floor exercises it was only the sister athletes from the new Hungary to break into a Soviet sweep.

Hungary, a nation of only nine million population, had zoomed into third place in the total score behind the USSR and our country—and that was before they piled up more points yesterday.

"LABOR," THE newspaper of the fifteen railroad unions, features across the top its editorial page this week an article entitled "U.S., Russian Athletes Fraternize at Olympics." The article read:

"For perhaps the first time since the 'cold war' began, Americans and Russians are fraternizing this week—in far off Helsinki, Finland, where athletes of nearly 70 nations are preparing for the 1952 Olympic Games.

"To some newspapers, this fraternizing was extraordinary. The New York Herald Tribune, for instance, carried a front page headline on the report that a New York athlete posed for a picture with his arm around a Russian competitor.

"The Soviet hammer and sickle flag flew with those of the other competing nations. Russian and U. S. oarsmen rowed side by side, exchanging friendly banter, and the Russians lent the Americans one of their scull. . . ."

LOOKING AHEAD to the Friday, Saturday and Sunday schedule which winds up the Olympics' first week, and finishes track and field competition, here are the point possibilities:

On Friday, there's the 400 meter final in which we should score well even if the Jamaicans keep Whitfield from a double. The 3,000 meter steeplechase figures to go to the USSR's Kazantsev, with our Ashenfelter a surprise threat. Those are the only track and field finals. Basketball competition gets under way with the U. S. facing Hungary and the USSR playing Bulgaria. The decathlon, which should bring more points our way, via defending champ Mathias and young Campbell, gets started.

Weightlifting, an important source of points, opens up with competition in the bantamweight and featherweight classes. The Modern Pentathlon, in which Hungary and Sweden are apparently battling for the lead, with U. S. place points possible, comes to an end. Water polo opens the important week of water competition.

On Saturday, the Soviet women should rack up points in the shot put. The 1,500 meter, or "metric mile," will be run, with no U. S. runner in serious contention, though you can't tell the way our track men have been outdoing themselves. There will also be the women's 200 meter dash. The decathlon will be completed.

Sunday will be highlighted in track by Zatopek's historic marathon try for a triple sweep. Our entries do not figure in the 26 mile grind. We could win the 400 meter sprint relay, win or finish second to Jamaica in the 1,600 meter relay. The woman's high jump and sprint relay will wind up track and field, leaving swimming, both men's and women's as the main source of U. S. points toward the overall team total.

LETTER FROM A MASSACHUSETTS READER ON TY COBB: Dear Lester Rodney:

Another little thing on Ty Cobb as a gentleman and a sportsman. In his day, there was a certain manager, who watered up a little patch of his infield, and practised his hitters in buntings there for hit-and-run and squeeze plays. At playing-time, even after a rainless day before, the wet patch would be there, and in the middle of the game the opposing team accused the certain manager of having dirtily put it there for the purpose indicated. I read it in a Boston paper, probably the Boston Herald, at the time.

I am practically positive that the certain manager was Ty Cobb. Other readers or old-time players or sports-writers may also remember. It made an impression on me, because sportsmanship was quite an ideal among the bunch of kids with whom I used to play baseball in the clearing in the so-called Thorndike Woods in Brookline, about a quarter of a mile from Braves Field.

W. R.

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Negro Tenants Win In Chicago Fight Against Illegal Rents

CHICAGO, July 24.—Refunds in the form of paid-up rent receipts totaling \$1,034, plus cash, at 4500-4506 S. Drexel Blvd. were made last week in an out-of-court settlement, Mrs. Willye Jeffries, chairman of the South Side Tenants and Consumers Council, announced.

The rents were almost doubled when Negroes began moving into the building for the first time in June, 1951.

A triple-damage suit was filed last November by nine Negro tenants, after they found that the rents being charged them grossly violated the legal ceilings. At the same time they immediately began paying the legal rents.

IN REPLY to the tenants' suit, the building agent and part-owner, Robert L. Hoodwin, applied for an increase to legalize the \$75 per month he was charging on the basis of alleged increased furnishings.

With the assistance of the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council, the tenants answered his petition for an increase. As a result, instead of rent hikes ranging from \$29 to \$38.50 per month as requested by the landlord, raises of \$2 per person per month were granted by the Office of Rent Stabilization. Legal ceilings in this building now range from \$36.50 per month for two rooms to \$52.25 per month for three rooms.

Mr. Walter W. Paige of 4506 South Drexel Blvd. is the tenants' building chairman. Other tenants involved in the settlement were George Dixon, Charles Richardson, Dan Williams, Nicholas Watkins, Elwood Smith, Richard Stahls, John Davis and Andrew Hill.

Army QM Again Fires Negro Leader

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Walter E. Barnett, leader in the Negro Labor Council here, has been suspended again from his job at the Army Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Barnett was handed formal charges branding him as a security risk after he was recalled to duty as a reclamation worker at the depot. He had been recalled after being suspended for three months.

The formal charges involve his membership and activities in the Negro Labor Council, the American Peace Crusade, and the Progressive Party. Barnett is Jefferson County chairman of the PP.

A meeting of the Louisville Civil Rights Committee was called to plan further action on getting Barnett reinstated.

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INDIANS IN WASHINGTON FLAY BIG TIMBER STEAL

HOQUIAM, Wash., July 22.—Indian who speaks up for "his civil rights is regarded as either a crack pot or a Communist."

Herb Capoman, vice-chairman of the Quinault Council, presided and called on his brother, Horton, to tell Spaulding what the Indians expect of his department. Horton declared that the Indians want the right to manage their own affairs and asked how long it would take for the government to give them full citizenship. Spaulding made the usual reply, that the situation varies from tribe to tribe and that the matter is up to Congress.

Hitting at the Rayonier deal Horton replied that "if the Quinaults were granted full citizenship now 'we would be like a carpenter without lumber because our timber lands are tied up by the contract for 35 more years.'"

Waine and William E. Penn of La Push, co-chairman of the Quilayute Tribal Council, have joined in calling a public meeting of all Indians and their friends to plan a further course of action. Their first objective is to take court action to block the pending Queets sale. It is common knowledge here that either Crown-Zellerbach, Weyerhaeuser or the Simpson Logging Co., will be the only bidder.

The Indian service conducts the sales to suit itself, not to greatest benefit of the Indian allottees," Penn declared. "It has been the policy of the government to sell the timber regardless of how the Indians want to sell it. The result has been a lack of competitive bidding. Too many sales have been going for the minimum price with no oral bidding."

Beer Workers Vote to Keep Strike Going

PITTSBURGH, July 21 (FP).—Striking members of the CIO United Brewery Workers voted overwhelmingly July 13 to continue their walkout against three Pittsburgh brewing firms. In secret balloting at a meeting in Soldiers Memorial Hall, the final count was 1,417 to reject the companies' latest offer; 120 to accept and seven votes were voided.

The three companies—Fort Pitt, Duquesne and Pittsburgh—offered to give a 10 cent hourly raise retroactive to April 1 and 2½ cents next April 1.

"I wouldn't say that wages aren't important," union attorney George Schafter told newsmen. "But we don't know whether we'll get more money or not, since the Wage Stabilization Board must give its approval."

Working conditions, however, are something we can put our finger on. Our men want to work five days a week in any week that contains a holiday. Because the breweries are closed on holidays and Saturdays and Sundays, the men get only four days work.

Spaulding received an answer from Waine who indignantly declared that "the Indians are governed without any regard for natural human rights." (Every treaty with the Indians promised schools and if some tribes still don't speak English after a century or more of Indian agency rule the blame lies with the government.)

Waine bitterly said that any

BIANCHI CHARGES RIVAL HAS 'FAKE' VOTING ADDRESS

By MICHAEL SINGER

State Sen. William J. Bianchi, ALP-endorsed candidate in East Harlem's 22 S. D., yesterday charged that his Republican primary opponent Charles Muzzicato had a "fake" voting address.

Bianchi's charges were contained in a letter to the 9,851 GOP enrollees in the district answering a hysterical red-herring smear mailed to them last July 10 by Muzzicato. The Republican "boss-controlled stooge," as Bianchi labeled Muzzicato, had invoked the McCarthy technique of shrieking "Communism" because Bianchi in 1950 accepted the ALP nomination and had introduced a bill to repeal the Feinberg Law.

Muzzicato's letter was seen in the district as reflecting his desperation over mounting primary support for Bianchi.

Bianchi in his reply to Muzzicato declared:

"Muzzicato 'is a hypocrite' for raising the ALP issue. 'The first and only time he was ever

elected to public office, he had the ALP nomination given him by the present New York County leadership of the ALP."

Bianchi further revealed that Muzzicato had "secretly" sought ALP support this year.

"Muzzicato was the only candidate to be defeated on the Republican state-wide ticket in 1942, because in his two years in the Senate 'he failed to give any time or attention to the people.'"

Bianchi's letter continued, "Muzzicato now uses the same old baloney about Communism. I am not now and never have been a Communist. I have been a Republican longer than he. I am independent. I fought for the Constitution and its Bill of Rights. This is Americanism."

"The only reason the Republican bosses don't want me back in the Senate is because I refuse to be bossed. I prefer to serve the people."

COURT RULES TODAY ON FATE OF QUONSET HOMES

A state supreme court justice indicated yesterday he would approve the city's right to tear down temporary quonset barracks that house over 8,000 families. The judge said he would hand down his ruling today at 2 p.m., following a hearing yesterday on a suit for a restraining injunction brought by the Rego Park Tenants Council.

A large turnout from the Rego Park Council, the Brooklyn Tenants Council and from other affiliated groups of the New York Tenant and Consumer Councils was present at the hearing.

Afterwards, a delegation of 20

from the Brooklyn Council conferred at City Hall with Jack Lutsky, a legal aide to Mayor Impellitteri.

The delegation criticized Lutsky's efforts to shunt it to the City Housing Authority, where tenants' emergency problems had been repeatedly ignored.

In a wire yesterday to the New York state delegation at the Democratic Party national convention, Bernice Libuser, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Tenants Council, called for a "return to the New Deal housing program" and the construction of "1,000,000 low rent units in New York City."

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)
withdraw between the 15th and 30th day.

Other provisions were said to be:

- Contracts to run to June 30, 1954, with wage reopening on June 30, 1953.
- Six paid holidays with double time for holiday work.
- Increased shift differentials, from four to six cents for afternoon shifts and from six to nine cents for night shifts.
- Three weeks vacation after 15 years.

News of the settlement touched off wild cheering at the Democratic Party convention.

Fairless said he was "very happy" with the deal.

Murray said, "I echo the sentiments of Mr. Fairless."

In the steel towns the workers, thousands of them hungry after eight payless weeks, went wild with joy at the news although they had no word of the terms.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
CELEBRATE POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE
Hon. Jos. Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador, as a speaker. Mr. Paul Robeson, People's Artist, presents Concert—Friday, July 23 at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St. All welcome. Contributions 50¢.

SATURDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Trial"—G. W. Pabst's gripping, historical drama. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.
ENJOY YOURSELF at the cool evening party to honor Joseph Seltman, retiring Chairman of the 8th So. American Labor Party at IWO Hall, 77 Fifth Ave. Subscription \$1.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Trial"—G. W. Pabst's gripping, historical drama. Three showings beginning 1:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.
Coming
LOOKING FOR A GOOD TIME? No better time than now to "Meet Our Candidates." Dancing, Free Beer and Soda. Donation \$1—4:30 p.m., 402 Keap St. American Labor Party 14th A.D.

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